THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1867. VOLUME XVII.-NUMBER 94

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW AND MASONIC CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5627.

1 Tisri, 16th September.....1866
1 Kheswan, 16th October.....1866
1 Casleu, 9th November.....
1 Tebeth, 9th December.....
1 Shebat, 7th January.....
1 Adar, 6th February.....1867
1 Veadar, 8th March.....
1 Nisan, 6th April.....
1 Iyar, 6th May.....
1 Sivan, 4th June.....
1 Thamuz, 4th July.....
1 Ab, 2d August.....
1 Elul, 1st September.....

Ash Wednesday, 20th February.....1867
Maundav Thursday, 28th April.....1867
Good Friday, 26th April.....
Easter Sunday, 12th April.....
Ascension, 21st May.....
Pentecost, 31st May.....
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. C. Trader, W. M.; H. T. Tonsend, Sec.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. T. Sellars, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 289. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Alisalie, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 299. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W.; W. H. Battle, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—201 Front street. John J. Worsham, 33°, W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. A. J. Wheeler, H. P.; H. H. Paynter, Sec.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

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201 Front Street.

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MYTHRAS Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G.·. M.·.; A. K. Frankland, 32d, Sec.·.

CASIPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d, Treas.·.; ——, Sec.·.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th; No. 1. Meets 3d Wednesday of each month. Charles W. Adams, 33d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tolton, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSIS Conseil of K—h, 30th; No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, Comm.·.; William Y. Citrole 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Alisalie, 32d, Comm.·.; in Chief; Dodge C. Treadwell, 32d, Reg.·.

CIRCULAR

To the Patrons of the Appeal.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the patrons of the APPEAL, that since

GEN. ALBERT PIKE

Has become Editor-in-Chief of the paper, its circulation continues to increase rapidly. As an inducement to those who desire to promote the interests of this well known Southern Journal, we offer the following terms of subscription to subscribers or clubs for the WEEKLY:

ONE COPY, ONE YEAR.....$5 00
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TO CLUBS OF TWENTY OR MORE, EACH.....4 00

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ag22-

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

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—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

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As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit:

One Copy, one year.....$5 00
To clubs of ten or more, each.....4 50
" " twenty or more, each.....4 00
Invariably in advance.

OPINION
—OF—
The Supreme Court of Arkansas

Delivered, August 8, 1864.

Upon the Nature of the Government, the Rights of the States, and the Obligations of Citizens.

ANNOTATED.

Melius Fortuna dedisset,
Cyke Sith Ten soldern, gebloogte mh Acche,
Eredaelyque domus.

Laudandis pretiosor ruinis:—"She yet in her very tomb retains the mark and image of Empire."

The State of Arkansas vs. Samuel W. Williams.

OPINION.

BY THE COURT, MR. JUSTICE PIKE.

This is an application to the Court, by motion filed by the Attorney General for the time being, to the effect that, in the exercise of the original jurisdiction of the Court, a writ of Quo Warranto issue to require Samuel W. Williams to appear here and show by what warrant he holds the office and franchise of Attorney General of the State of Arkansas.

The first question presented in the case is of power. We are constrained to inquire whether we have the power, in the exercise of original jurisdiction, to issue a writ of Quo Warranto and hear and determine the suit instituted by it.

And this inquiry not only requires us to interpret important clauses of the Constitution, but is also greatly complicated by conflicting decisions of this Court itself.

And if, determining that it belongs to the Court to exercise the jurisdiction, we are brought to consider the principal question, its magnitude and gravity oppress us; for the roots reach downward to the very foundation of the State; and in its consideration that of the extent of her powers is involved, and how far this Court is invested with jurisdiction to protect its rightfulness of her action, when the citizen appeals from her exercise of sovereign power to the cold judgment of reason, and when life and death may hang suspended upon the decision. We cannot but be profoundly impressed by the magnitude of the controversy, and conscious with what freedom from passion and prepossessions we ought to come to the consideration of the subject.

It is especially necessary, in dispensing constitutional questions, to possess a clear ideas as to fundamentals or the *principia*. To commence with an erroneous theory is fatal; always leading to wrong conclusions, rendered by vicious argument; and becoming real danger—and unconstitutional habits and practices in legislation and administration. Sometimes, when the fundamental error widely prevails, it is pregnant with national disaster and even calamities; like those that have now fallen upon what was one country. No radical error, widely prevailing, in matters of government, can long remain innocent and harmless, because no such theory can long remain unrealized in practice. No abstract theories as to the constitution of government of a living nation, are discussed in its halls of legislation. Upon their theories the rights and lives of citizens, and the happiness or calamities of the State are always at last found to depend. Practice, in government, is, in the main, theory in action.

The constitution of a free State is a fundamental law, the fruit of a compact between all the citizens of the State. By it, the people create a municipal corporation, an ideal unit, the unity of the manifoldness of the people, composed of the aggregate and succession of all the individuals. This corporation is 'the State,' 'the nation,' 'the country,' 'the motherland.' It has individuality, in law; is a *person* in law, with power and capacity to make contracts, incur debts, grant franchises, exercise the powers of government and the like, as a natural person could. The Roman word *civitas* best expressed what a State is: the unity of the 'civs,' citizens; as mankind or humanity is the unit of all human individuals, past, present and to come.

Corporate existence is created, and corporate powers are vested, when the corporators are many, in order to give unity and efficiency to their joint action, and in other ways to operate to their advantage and benefit. The deeds contracted by the State or other corporation are not, in law, the debts of any or all of its citizens. Its contracts are not in law their contracts. Its action is not, in law, their action. But this fiction can only be resorted to for beneficial purposes. It cannot be used to subjugate the rights of the people or other corporators, or in any wise to injure them. Behind the fiction always lies the reality, that the corporators are the corporation, the citizens the State, the *civitas* the *civs*; and that the action of the corporator or citizens; done by *them* by means of their officers who are *their* agents. Wherever it is necessary, to effect the beneficial objects for which governments are created, the fiction will disappear, and the reality take its place in consequent, and in the deduction of rules of practice in government from first principles.

As our constitutions are made by the people, assembled in convention by their delegates elected to that end, it is not necessary, as it may be elsewhere, but *first*, that each constitution is, essentially, an *agreement, contract and bargain*, made by all the people, each one with the other, and by all with each and each with all. All that seems to be grant, power, restraint, limitation, restriction, prohibition is only so in form. Its essence is agreement and compact; and its whole validity and force subsists in that. By this constitution all agree in what manner only the will of the majority shall be expressed, so as to be in law, that is, by virtue of the compact, the will of all. Every constitutional law is thus the expression of the will of every individual; as much so of him who voted against it, as of him who voted for it. So, for example, is the act of every citizen, and every one a party to it, even those who most bitterly opposed it. By the constitution, also, all agree as to what powers of government they will exercise jointly, in their corporate capacity, by the intervention and agency of the officers whose acts, within the scope of their legitimate authority, are the acts of the State, that is, of all the people of the State. Every official act is either that or nothing, *non decem*, not done at all. It is commonly termed 'the act of the law,' whereby, too, they agree how, and by what agencies they will exercise these powers; and what powers they will not exercise; and the latter agreement often taking the shape of a Bill or Declaration of Rights; of the rights of the citizen; and each citizen also agrees for himself to obey the laws which constitutionally express the joint will; and to do and refrain from doing, in form, prohibitions or restraints imposed on him; but in reality, self-imposed restrictions resting in contract.

The people do not, strictly speaking, *grant* powers, by the constitution; because they do not part with such powers, but retain them; and only promise and agree to what extent, and when and how and by what *agencies they* will jointly exercise them.

This compact continues always in the same force, in war as in peace. No stress of circumstances can abrogate or suspend any part or provision of it, unless it is so agreed in itself. Whenever any department or officer exercises powers which the people have not agreed to exercise by his agency, he or it is a usurper; and this at any time or season whatever. When any officer, upon the pretext of necessity, so takes upon himself, without constitutional warrant, to exercise governmental powers, he subverts the government and makes his own will, *pro tanto*, the law. If the usurpation is a grave one, it may become, for the time, a simple despotism, which anyone has a right to resist by arms; and to take life in the maintaining wherein is murder.

There is nothing in the nature of a constitution that requires it to be construed with subtlety, or otherwise than as other instruments are made by plain men to be read and understood by plain men; not for sinister purposes of personal interest, nor to conceal mysteries or unavowed objects. It is an instrument of means to speak fairly and frankly, without equivocation or mental reservation; nor was it intended that its true meaning should only be evolved by the aid of metaphysical subtleties or ambidexterity, as that it should be of one meaning for the many and another, and the only the one, for the few.

Where it seems to provide in its restraint, limitation or prohibition of the rights of individuals, whether those be personal or political; of property, liberty or life, of free thought, free speech or exemption of political privileges; these provisions are to be strictly construed, as the law of reason and justice and good sense requires penal and criminal laws to be; because it may not be presumed or believed that the people meant to interpose limitations in that manner any further than they have expressly declared; but wherever it provides for the exercise of the ordinary and beneficial powers of self-government, there a strict construction; since it is reasonable to suppose that they intended that all those powers should be construed, as the law of reason and justice requires penal and criminal laws to be; because it may not be presumed or believed that the people meant to interpose limitations in that manner any further than they have expressly declared; but wherever it provides for the exercise of the ordinary and beneficial powers of self-government, there a strict construction; since it is reasonable to suppose that they intended that all those powers should be fully exercised for their benefit.

The powers of government are threefold; the power of making the laws; the power of executing the laws; the power or interpreting the laws and supplying them between individuals, and between the State and its citizens. Each is exercised by the State, through the proper department or officer. The State that alone decides in the courts as it is the State that legislates; and the decision of the court is the decision of the State; that is, of all the people of the State, and of every citizen.

Sovereignty, the supremacy of self-government, without any superior, is sovereignty, in the American sense of the word. The judicial power is plenary and supreme, like the other powers; that is, the *State* agrees to hear, examine and decide, in her courts, all controversies as to private rights, arising between her citizens; and the citizens of other States and countries; and in certain cases, between her citizens and herself; and she also agrees that she will, in those courts, so discover and declare, in examining any law alleged to be unconstitutional, and any executive act alleged to be an usurpation; and if the one or the other be unconstitutional or an act of usurpation, declare that the law or act never was in force, that it never empowered her legislators to enact the one, or her executive officer to do the other.

If the means are not provided for exercising any given portion of this judicial power, the State so far abdicates the functions of government and limits itself. A government without a Supreme judicial tribunal, for example, to decide in last resort, would be an anomaly, if not a nullity; and if any considerable or material portion of the judicial power were in abeyance or not responsible by a judicial tribunal, the State would to that extent, want the perfect and fair proportions of a complete and perfect State. Self-mutilation is not to be presumed, nor, except by the most stringent necessity of construction, admitted.

The question endeavored to be presented to us, is one well calculated to cause us to consider whether this Court has not, with too little deliberation, decided itself of these salutary and beneficent powers always exercised for the protection of the subject and not of the just rights of the Crown alike, by the Court of Kings Bench in England, by writs from which we receive the Habeas Corpus Act, Magna Charta and the Writ of Habeas Corpus. Schetter, in holding that it never had been power proper, the writ of prohibition, and the writ of right, and also of the writ of the citizen by the writ of right, and also of the great writ of Right, and also of the great writ of Right, and also of the great writ of

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY, [illegible] FEBRUARY 26, 1867

EDITOR.....ALBERT PIKE.
ASSOCIATE EDITOR.....ST. CLAIR DEARING.
BUSINESS MANAGER.....JOHN AINSLIE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith and responsibility.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

All Communications for publication must be written on ONE side of the page, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.

In consequence of judicial proceedings, had in respect to the interests of different parties in the APPEAL, the paper, the printing establishment and the good will of the paper have been sold, and the undersigned have become the purchasers.

Every possible exertion will be made to render the APPEAL more acceptable to its readers, and more desirable as a medium of advertising. Much more space will be devoted to reading matter, and a special column be appropriated weekly to Masonic information.

The undersigned hope, by close attention to the affairs of the paper and office, to give it claims equal to those of any other journal of the city to the support and confidence of the community.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PROGRESS.

It is now over thirty years, since the two theories of the Government of the United States, twin-born at its inception, met for the final struggle, face to face in the Senate, Public opinion being in reality the judge to whom the great advocates appealed; although they seemed to address the body, in whose august presence they argued. There the two antagonistic theories, in respect of the parties who made the Constitution, and of the true nature of that instrument, wrestled together, and struggled for the mastery. WEBSTER knew that the sympathies of the people of the North were with him, and appealed to these, much more than to the reason of the Senate. He had been bred a lawyer; and in the discussion with CALHOUN he exhausted all the resources of the advocate and attorney. His opponent was not a lawyer; and although his honest instincts told him that the argument to which he replied was unfair and treacherous, he confuted it only for those minds which did not need demonstration, but only suggestion, to enable them to detect the fallacies and *petitiones principii* of the New England barrister.

Mr. CALHOUN, by the Resolutions which he propounded in the Senate, asserted that the Constitution of the United States was a COMPACT, to which the STATES alone, as sovereignties, were parties. So Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia had always understood it. So also had Kentucky and Tennessee; though it was at the hands of a Tennessean, in the house of its friends, that the doctrine received the wound, that was to prove mortal.

Mr. WEBSTER, by his Resolutions, proposed to declare that the Constitution was not a Compact between the States, but a government proper, created by the one people of all, and acting directly on individuals. He asserted that, by the Constitution, the States, as States, promised nothing, and engaged themselves for nothing.

So the people of the present twenty-seven States that constitute the Commonwealth of the Modern Rome have now unanimously decided.

The Constitution, no longer a compact but an enactment of the people by its sovereign and autocratic will, provides that no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal vote in the Senate. Suppose that the States other than those of New England should determine that representation ought to be equalized, and by amendment adopted by the requisite number of States, should give each State a number of Senators proportioned to its population,—as, for example, to Rhode Island one and to Ohio ten; or that they should make all New England one State, with but two Senators!

What remedy, in either case, will the New England States have? The Constitution is no longer a compact between the States. Is the provision in question a *promise* on the part of the *people* of the whole United States, made to each of the States? Then the Constitution *is* a compact, and every State *is* a party to it. For a promise must not only be made by some one, but also *to* some one;—that is, there must be two parties to every contract or agreement.

If it is but a promise made by the people to each municipality, or part of themselves, it cannot, in the nature of things, create a *perpetual* obligation. It is merely an enactment by the people, of a political and governmental nature, and the same people have necessarily the power to revoke or recall it.

If this promise were violated, the Supreme Court could not enforce it. The whole being a political matter, that Court could have no jurisdiction to compel specific performance by the whole people of the United States. There would be no mode in which it could obtain jurisdiction. Suppose, however, that they could, and that, in some way taking jurisdiction, they were to decide the amendment valid. Could the New England States secede? No: for they have determined that a State has no right to do so, under any circumstances. There is no compact between the States, for the violation whereof there may be a rescission. Neither is there any compact between the whole people and each State; because, if there were, and the people violated it, the State aggrieved could declare itself no longer bound by that compact.

Such is the consequence of the Northern doctrine. Is it gratifying to the small States? If Virginia could be *divided*, New England can be consolidated; and we hope it will be, and that right shortly. For the sooner the claws of the six vultures are cut, and their pillaging stopped, the better.

THE BULLETIN.

Admiral RAPHAEL SEMMES has assumed the Editorship-in-chief of the Memphis *Bulletin*, assisted by the former editor, Col. L. J. DUPRE. The principles that are to govern the future course of that journal are briefly and becomingly set forth, in apt and forcible language, and will no doubt commend it to those who adhere to the true and time-honoured doctrines of State rights, as understood by JEFFERSON, MADISON and MACON.

We congratulate the proprietors of the *Bulletin* on their good fortune in securing the services of the gallant and distinguished edito-in-chief, and cordially wish them fair skies and prosperous fortunes; and for the editors, the approbations of the suffering people in whose service they have engaged.

STAND FIRM.

SENECA, who opened his own veins and bled to death at the command of NERO, held that a man of courage ought

> "*Malis ingentibus*
> *Obstare, nec se vertere, ac retro dare,*"
> To stand firm against great ills,
> Nor turn to flee, but manfully give back.

While the prayers of the people of the South may fitly ascend to heaven in all their churches, beseeching God who holds the fates of Nations in His hand to let their cup of humiliation and bitter agony pass from them if it be possible; while they piteously cry,

"Eye us, lo at Providence, and spare our trials
To our proportioned strength!"

they must remember that for the people as for the man, it is not all of life to live; and that the memories and glories of their Past are held by them as a sacred trust, to be conveyed unimpaired to their posterity.

CONGRESSIONAL AMENITIES.

THADDEUS STEVENS characterizes the Southern States as "States of robbers, of traitors and of murderers." If they were, he could not find a more proper country, to which to emigrate from Pennsylvania.

JOHN BRIGHT.

This apostle of that reform in England which is to end in anarchy, in a speech lately made by him, says some things that are singularly appropriate to the condition of affairs on this side of the Atlantic. There is a country here, also, which struggled for independence, and received no sympathy from Mr. JOHN BRIGHT or the Emperors of Russia and Austria. It is now to be governed as a conquered country, and with less of wisdom and justice than any intelligent conqueror would show to the conquered. The "great confiscation which took place two centuries ago" is to be imitated here. We have here also a blind and perverse party, whose principles are formed upon a disregard of equality and justice. But we need not point out in detail the application of the speech. The intelligent reader will readily do it for himself. Mr. BRIGHT said:

> There is, as you all know who read the newspapers, or associate with Irishmen in England, *there is a very considerable party in Ireland hostile to England, and hostile to the empire.* When speaking to them in Dublin I did not blame these men, for I think in my conscience that nothing can be more justifiable in Ireland than a dislike for what Ireland has seen for a long period back of the legislation of the imperial parliament in regard to the permanent and just interests of that Island. *Ireland has been governed for the most part as a conquered country, and I am sorry to say it has been governed with less of wisdom and of justice* in some striking particulars than any intelligent conqueror would show to the conquered. There is a party in Ireland who think that if Ireland were severed from England, whether it were governed under a monarchy or under the form of a republic, as an independent state—that if Ireland could be floated two thousand miles to the westward, and were to become a portion of the great United States of America, the result would be that Ireland would be governed by the majority of her own people, and would be directly responsible for her own welfare. Now the separation of Ireland from Great Britain, from the United Kingdom, would in all probability involve a desperate and sanguinary strife; the floating of Ireland two thousand miles to the westward is a thing not physically possible, and therefore, in the discussion of this Irish question, I stopped from the basis that the political union of Great Britain and Ireland is a thing decided and fixed for a long time, and therefore upon that basis should consider what can be done for Ireland. If I had sufficient time, or if it were my duty to go fully into the question here, my object would be to show that the people of Great Britain are not hostile to the people of Ireland; that if you could poll all the men in Great Britain, throughout England and Wales and Scotland, you would not find a majority of them in favor of maintaining an established protestant church in Catholic Ireland. Nor would you find them anxious to support a system of law with regard to land which has pretty nearly, and will continue to perpetuate, if continued, many of the evils of the great confiscation which took place two centuries ago; *and if the Irish national and liberal party will join with the national and liberal party in Great Britain, I have understood, and I understand, they are now going to take those steps for their own good, the true interests of Irishmen as if Ireland were an independent state*, or were, what we know to be impossible, annexed to the republic of America. More than fourteen years ago I spoke in the house of commons on the Irish question, and I suggested that there should sometime be an Irish session of the imperial parliament; but I am conscious now that parliament is not in a condition, and has not within itself the elements and the power to deal finally with the Irish question. The Tory party, although the minority of the house of commons, is a very powerful minority; it is a large minority in the house, although it is in numbers a very small minority of the people. The present government, even if it were to be admitted that there are in its numbers or in its ranks intelligent and capable men, if it were to be admitted that there are members of the government who would gladly see a great change in the legislation of the parliament on the Irish question, still venture to affirm that the government would be wholly unable to carry out the necessary reforms. The party is a blind party and a perverse party. Its principles are formed upon a disregard of equality and justice; and I hope before long, as a party governing this country, that, as its rise to power during the last year was built up upon tactics the most base, so its fall will be as rapid and as ignominious as to correspond with its rise. The only path to a real improvement in the legislation of the imperial parliament on the great question which would affect Ireland through a representative reform. I have said before the class chiefly represented will not or cannot do it, and that it will require the strength of the opinion of the nation to effect the reforms that are required. If the parliament at Westminster would really represent the people of the united kingdom, then an Irish session would be possible, and justice would be done where justice has been so long denied. The measures connected with the church and connected with the land once passed through parliament—once having received the royal assent, every Irishman in the meanest cabin would have a new hope and a new life. The spring and the summer that are soon to come will not more revive the herbage of our fields than these grand measures of justice would restore harmony and loyalty in Ireland. I believe, after years of consideration and much reading, and much study of the question, that we might rely on the sovereign remedy of justice to heal the wound, and to remove the discontent of Ireland; that if these measures were passed—but probably this is only a dream—but if I were the minister of the country having influence—if I were in a position so responsible and so powerful—extravagant figure of speech, doubtless, but which, for the sake of my argument, I may be permitted to use—if these measures were once passed, and were once the law of this empire, *then I would throw open the prison doors and let every political prisoner free.* And I would trust the right of the crown of this kingdom with an unfaltering faith to that sense of loyalty which would be begun by the magnanimous justice of the imperial parliament.

THE LUXURY OF VENGEANCE.

Mr. GAYARRE, in his "PHILIP II of Spain," says:

> "There is something terrific in the secrecy, dissimulation and dogged perseverance with which Philip would, during a series of years, meditate and prepare the destruction of one man, or of a whole population, and something still more awful in the icy indifference, the superhuman insensibility, the accumulated and cold-blooded energy of hoarded up vengeance with which, at the opportune moment, he would issue a dry sentence of extermination. Friend, brother, son, were unmeaning words, which imposed upon him no obligation of love or protection. Patiently, and, as it were, luxuriously chewing the cud of his resentment, he seemed to take pleasure in distilling, slowly and chemically, the poison which, Python-like, he darted at every object which he detested or feared, or which he considered an obstacle in his path. The minute instructions which, in his own handwriting, he sent to the hangman who was to strangle Montgomery in prison, and which were intended to make the death of that nobleman appear natural, produce in us a shivering of horror. A king teaching his trade to Jack of the gallows! The following laconic dispatch which he forwarded to another minister of his wrath. 'Take Lanuza and promptly cut off his head,' is another striking characteristic of the man, particularly when it is remembered that Lanuza had done nothing but his duty as a magistrate in attempting to resist the encroachments of the tyrant on the constitutional liberties of his subjects."

There are more than fifty men in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, who would, if it were in their power, perpetrate deeds of equally infamous atrocity on those who led the South in the late war. There are a hundred who would gladly bring about an eve of St. Bartholomew in every Southern city, and sing Te Deums for the massacre of rebels by negroes.

IN the debate in the house of representatives on the military despotism bill, Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, "addressed the house on the question of reconstruction, claiming that the course of the President was consistent with his previous position, consistent with truth, consistent with patriotism, and consistent with the former policy of the republican party. The bill passed by the house the other day would plant over one-third of the republic a military despotism as crushing as any that the victorious ALEXANDER ever planted in any of his conquered provinces. It would be an iniquity and an outrage, burying forever all hopes of republican government on the earth. He was ready and anxious to co-operate with every member of the house in going to the very verge of the constitution in the effort to protect the union men of the south in their persons, and property, and rights; but there was no warrant anywhere for breaking down the local civil governments of the south, and substituting for them a military despotism. He paid an eloquent tribute to the patriotism of the union men of Tennessee, and upbraided the house for its neglect of their claims."

We rejoice to hear *one* voice raised in Congress from Tennessee in behalf of republican liberty.

MILITARY DESPOTISM.

> "O pity, God! this miserable age!
> "What stratagems, how fell, how butcherly,
> "Erroneous, mutinous and unnatural,
> "This deadly quarrel daily doth beget!"

The Senate of the United States adjourned on Sunday morning, February 17th, at half-past six o'clock, after passing the bill to transform the Southern States into a Pandemonium governed by Brigadiers. Mr. WEBSTER was scoundly abused, years ago, for saying that there were no Sundays in revolutionary times. There *ought* to be none in a country where such laws are enacted. The St. Louis *Republican* says:

> They had a regular Sunday school in the United States senate yesterday. The exercises of the good pious souls consisted in bowing down before the idols of party, which exercises continued until the blessed bells were calling the devout to early prayers on that beautiful Sabbath morning. The entire live-long night the senate hall resounded with hoarse partisan clamor, and at half past six, when the holy influences of the dawn of rest were spreading over the waking world, and inspiring calm thoughts of the Prince of Peace, the corridors of the legislative chamber were echoing the roll-call upon a measure to deliver the people of the tender mercies of saber and musket and bayonet. And so there is more viciousness in this business than the mere breaking of the fourth commandment.
>
> The measure in question, which is nothing more nor less than one to force negro suffrage upon the southern states, on penalty, in case they refuse, of establishing over them a military despotism, now goes to the house. In order to provide against the contingency of executive disapproval or a defeat by a "pocket veto," it must be passed by that body within a few days. Parliamentary tactics on the part of the minority may yet save the country from the degradation and dishonor that would be entailed by its becoming a law.
>
> The following is Mr. Sherman's substitute for Stevens' bill, as it passed the senate:
>
> THE BILL.
>
> The preamble declares that no legal states governments, or adequate protection for life or property, exists in the rebel states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, and that it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced until the loyal and republican states governments can be legally established.
>
> The first section divides the states named into five military districts, as in the original bill.
>
> Section two makes it the duty of the president to assign the command of each district to an officer of the army not below the rank of brigadier general, and detail sufficient military force to enforce his authority within the district, etc.
>
> Section three makes it the duty of such officer to protect all persons in their rights of person and of property; to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace, and criminals. He may allow local civil tribunals to try and punish offenders, or may organize committees or military for that purpose. All interference from state authority is declared null and void.
>
> Section four provides that all persons arrested shall be tried without unnecessary delay—no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and no sentence affecting life or liberty shall be executed until approved by the district commander.
>
> Section five that when any people of the said states shall have formed a constitution and government, in conformity with the constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates, elected by male citizens of said state, twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color or state, for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualification herein stated for electors of delegates, and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to congress for examination and approval, and congress shall have approved the same; and when said state, by a vote of its legislature, elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the thirty-ninth congress, and known as article fourteen; and when said article shall be declared part of the constitution of the United States, said state shall be declared entitled to representation in congress, and senators and representatives shall be admitted therefrom, on taking the oath prescribed by law; and then and thereafter the provisions of this law shall be imperative in said state.
>
> To this is added the section proposed by Mr. Doolittle, mentioned in the senate proceedings.

PREMIUM FOR VAGABONDAGE.

The Senate of the United States, on the 13th of February, passed a bill appropriating $20,000, "for the temporary relief of destitute colored people in the district of Columbia." It was stated that there were between 21,000 and 22,000 of these creatures in the District, many of whom were in a state of great destitution.

If the United States have permanently engaged in the business of giving alms to all the sturdy, lusty, lazy negro vagabonds of both sexes who swarm into the cities to live without work, they will need more money than even the proposed Tariff bill will raise. We have seen no proposition for an appropriation to the more than 22,000 destitute white men, women and children in the City of New York. Of course, the distribution of money, clothing or provisions, instead of supplying work, to any class of beggars, is simply rewarding laziness and bribing them to continue to do nothing and live upon charity. It is of a piece with all the political economy of the radical party.

STEVENS ON THE SOUTH.

From the New York World.

The omnipotence of the Almighty, in the opinion of the republican leader of the house of representatives, is limited by the longevity of Thaddeus Stevens. "God willing and I living," exclaimed this frantic old man last night on the floor of congress, to which he had staggered from a sick bed—"God willing and I living, certain things shall be done!" The volition of God, it seems, would be ineffectual without the performing presence of Stevens. This is a very horrible piece of blasphemy; but when we consider that it was only preliminary to a proposition for plundering a whole section of its property—that section being now absolutely on the brink of starvation—the blasphemy of the speaker's phrase becomes almost pardonable in comparison with the darker blasphemy of the speaker's purpose.

The ridicule which attaches to Stevens' senseless representations of "Wade Hampton and his black horsemen" rolling over and over in imaginary "millions," does not relieve the darker shades of the scene. A man who ignorantly or wilfully can talk in this way of a hopelessly impoverished region, puts it indeed beyond a doubt that he is no statesman. But the man who makes his own poor life the condition of God's devastating rage against thousands of his fellow-creatures raises the deeper question, whether he is so much as a rational human being.

Another Juveral ought to arise, to lash with immortal satire this living libel on humanity, to whom, with a little alteration, the lines of CHURCHILL do partial justice:

> What is the cause of liberty to him,
> Or what is honour? let them sink or swim,
> So he may gratify, without control,
> The mean resentments of his sordid soul.
> With all the signs and symptoms of decay,
> With age and passion worn and sco-ched away,
> With hoary locks, lank cheeks and poisonous tongue,
> Like old Tiresias Homer's chiefs among,
> His body shrivelled in, his jetty eyes sunk in cavernd sockets, and his weak hams shrunk,
> The body's weight scarce able to sustain,
> The putrid blood scarce trembling through the vein,
> He still his thoughts to hate and vengeance give;
> And dead to all things else, to Malice lives."

WE FIND the following in the St. Louis *Republican*. If Pedestrian will come to Memphis, we will show him a city that beats St. Louis all hollow in the way of dirty mud and pitch:

> *Mr. Editor:* Am a stranger here; have been in the city occasionally for the last two years. Before coming heard Chicago people call the city dirty—thought of the kettle calling the pot black. Chicago is clean in comparison—pot is much the blackest. Philadelphia is clean, very clean; Baltimore ditto. Are kept so by the application of water and broom. Water and brooms are as cheap here as in either of the two mentioned, and mud probably as easily removed. Then why is the city so afflicted? *Inference*—The people are officially and INDIVIDUALLY dirty.
>
> Without fear of contradiction, I pronounce your city the dirtiest in the United States. If the press would take the matter in hand and occasionally give the lazy housekeepers and storekeepers a castigation, I am convinced that some of the city's reproach would be removed. Try it. PEDESTRIAN.

—Mrs. Stow has completed a story of "New England life of the last generation." Some of her friends talk of it as her masterpiece. It is said to be full of queer characters, ably and humorously portrayed. It will not be published until autumn.

BREVITIES.

—W. W. Gates, of the West Tennessee *Whig*, is the oldest living editor in the state.

—Tennyson's popularity in England is on the wane. His "wanity" has been excessive.

—The adventists of Connecticut are preparing to "go up" on or about June 16th.

—The report of the death of J. F. Free, generally known as the "immortal J. N.," is contradicted.

—J. A. Rice, democrat, has been elected supervisor at Binghamton, N. Y., by five majority, a democratic gain of 250 since the fall election.

—New York has a rumor that Bismark will make a tour of observation in this country next autumn.

—Belle Boyd, the Confederate spy, came a passenger in the Moravian, from Europe.

—St. Louis had 9280 deaths during the year 1866.

—The Wabash river is higher than it has been since 1847.

—The wife of a New York negro minstrel has $75,000 worth of diamonds. Burnt cork fetched 'em.

—The Chinese use water only as medicine, and then only in very small doses. Their ordinary drink is tea.

—In a new ballet in Paris the dancers are dressed as larks.

—A $30,000 locomotive has just been put on the N. Y. and N. H. railroad.

—In 1848, Tennessee had but eighteen miles of railroad.

—Methodism was planted in Ireland in the year 1747.

—By a provision in the new tariff bill, cotton is to be exempt from tax after September next.

—A boy in Lawrence, fifteen years of age, shot himself dead in a church vestry.

—There are over twenty thousand barrels of salt accumulated on the Kanawha river, awaiting the opening of navigation.

—Admiral Farragut has been fifty-six years in the naval service of his country.

—Investigation has developed the fact that some of the Williamsburg ferry boats are so constructed as to sink in case of accident.

—A man in Indianapolis, bitten by a dog, three months ago, has been attacked with hydrophobia.

—What is now the township of Springfield, Vt., was sold in 1802 for $300.

—An expert can count forty thousand bank notes in a day of six hours.

—A lizard over twelve inches long has been taken from a water pipe in Detroit.

—The grape crop on the Ohio lake shore has failed only four times in forty years.

—Stereotyping was invented in Scotland in the year 1785.

—Two splendid avenues, to connect with drives in the suburbs, are to be opened in Cincinnati.

—More of the deep sea clams were driven on shore on the east side of Cape Cod, during the recent storm, than for a geentury and a half before.

—It is said that a person fond of fruit rarely becomes a hard drinker. The two tastes are antagonistic.

—A little girl has died at Albany, N. Y., from eating green-colored candy.

—Six million dollars is the annual income of the pope.

—The cost of St. Peter's cathedral up to the present time is ten hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars.

—The Boston *Post* offers its condolence to private life, inasmuch as Brownlow threatens to return to it.

—New Orleans is to have a new opera house on Canal street to cost $250,000.

—Mr. Peabody is estimated to be worth $600,000,000. A snug sum for a rainy day.

—Silk of the best quality has been raised in Iberville Parish, LA., and some of the cocoons, with samples of the sewing silk, have been sent to the Paris exposition.

—The committee on southern relief has reported to the St. Louis board of trade in favor of asking congress to loan the south from fifty to one hundred million dollars.

—The London papers say that American vessels in English ports can get crews much sooner than English vessels—the advantage of better pay and better food being the attraction.

—A first-class English steamship will leave New Orleans on the first of May next for Paris and return, carrying passengers the round trip for the insignificant sum of $100.

—Professor Agassiz is of French descent, and is now sixty years old. When young he was intended for the ministry, his ancestors for six generations having been clergymen.

—New Jersey has 7331 colored citizens old enough to vote. Three cases are now pending before the courts of that state which will decide whether they have the right to vote.

—The *Catholic Telegraph* says the truth about Mollie Trussell is that she is going to the Magdalen asylum, under the care of the sisters of the Good Shepherd."

—Lynn, Massachusetts, commenced exporting shoes to England in 1651, and has kept at it, more or less, ever since.

—During the year 1865, seventy-five new plays were produced on the Paris stage.

—A gentleman of Columbus, Ga., proposes to import Scotch laborers.

—The English duke of Rutland is proprietor of 30,000 acres, and his tenants number 1275.

—The far west has yielded $300,000,000 in gold and silver during the past five years.

—The opinion is gaining ground in England that literary ability is often transmitted from father to daughter than from father to son.

—A Washington correspondent describes Gen. Sheridan, while on the floor of the house of representatives, as "a thunderbolt at rest."

—The Carlisle (Ky.) *Mercury* says the wheat crop in that section was never more promising at this season of the year than now.

—A traveling yankee having been asked his opinion of the Venus de Medici, said: "Waal, stranger, I guess I don't care much for these stone gals."

—Lead has been discovered in Montgomery county, Ohio. The Dayton *Journal* is disposed to be sensational about it.

—A colored boy, eighteen years old, has been found in LaGrange, Mo., who did not know he was emancipated, and was still kept at work as a slave.

—A man of fifty-eight, in Napoleon, Ark., said he would drink a gallon of liquor in a day, or die. He did both.

—The polite name in New York society for a bore, is a Hoaxe, in honor of the great tunnel.

—The people of Manchester, N. H., are having a first-class sensation with a ghost which haunts one of the mills of the Stark corporation. The apparition appeared to the watchman, and declared that the mill would fall, so for the present it has been closed, as the more superstitious of the operatives would not work.

—While man walks two yards, the invisible agent of the electric telegraph would encircle our globe eleven times.

—The organization known as the brokers' boards in all the large cities during the late war advanced their rates of admission, and those entering the business are now obliged to pay a high rate for the privilege. It is stated that in Boston the admission fee is $2000, a sum which is not readily earned by those who commence the business until years of experience. In New York it costs $2500 to become a member of the gold board, and $3000 is the admission fee to the stock exchange. In Baltimore the fee for admission as a member of the stock board is $1000, and there are now about forty members of the board, as we understand.

—The largest room in the world, a single roof and unbroken by pillars or other obstructions, is at St. Petersburg, Russia. It is 650 feet in length and 150 feet in breadth. By daylight it is used for military displays, and a battalion can conveniently manœuver in it. In the evening it is converted into a vast ball room, when it is warmed by sixteen prodigious stoves, and 20,000 wax tapers are required to light it properly. The roof of this great structure is a single arch of iron, the bars alone on which it rests weighing 12,830,000 pounds.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

Night Dispatches.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, February 25.—Havana, the French steamer, arrived on the 18th, Vera Cruz dates of the 13th and Mexico City of the 9th says the report that Juarez was taken prisoner grew out of the rumored attack upon Zacateca.

Marquis is reported to have 10,000 men at Mexico, but only 4000 have arrived.

Gen. Castleman Depotier says several members of Maximilian's ministry and Madame Bazaine were passengers by the French steamer Nouvean. Madame Marshall Bazaine had arrived at Puebla.

The weather is cloudy. Mercury forty-five degrees. Barometer 29.62. The river fell three inches from five p.m. on Sunday to noon to-day, and is now falling at the rate of one inch per hour. Boats passed up—Emerald, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, Norman, from New Orleans, and Ella Faber, from Memphis.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—The house committee's report recommends non-concurrence in the house amendments and reports a bill as coming from the senate as a substitute.

In the senate Patterson presented a resolution from the Tennessee legislature requesting him to resign. He said at a future day he should vindicate himself, and should not obey the instructions of the legislature.

The bill for the government of Montana was somewhat amended and passed.

The senate proceeded to the consideration of bills from the committee on commerce.

The house bill fixing the compensation of officers of the revenue cutter service passed.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to consolidate the national debt in six per cent. bonds, payable, principle and interest, in coin, saying he did not intend to call it up this session.

A bill to regulate the proceeds from fines and forfeitures from customs, passed.

Grimes introduced a bill to create a board of surveys of navy.

The river and harbor bill was considered.

House bills introduced to establish national school sciences to extend rights and remedies and civil rights to citizens of Missouri. Referred.

Mr. Hill offered a preamble and resolution with reference to Wentworth's select committee to inquire into corrupt bargains with the President, directing such committee to report to-morrow any evidence in its possession, and also requesting Mr. Wentworth to present the newspaper paragraph upon which his resolution was based.

On Mr. Stevens characterizing the resolution as a most extraordinary one, it was moved to lay it on the table, which was refused by 24 to 63. Resolution adopted.

Taylor, of Tennessee, offered a resolution for the appointment of a commission to adjudicate the claims of loyal citizens of Tennessee for property taken by the United States forces. The house refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over.

Campbell offered a resolution declaring that humanity, civilization and christianity enjoined upon the people of our government the duty of persistently insisting upon an observance, by belligerent forces in Mexico, of the principles of international law, mitigating the horrors of war. The resolution was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 25.—Arrivals—Laurel, from Louisville, and R. E. Lee, from Vicksburg. Departures—John Kilgour and Clara Dolson, for St. Louis, and Argosy, for Cincinnati.

FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, February 25.—The river is rising rapidly, with twenty feet on the shoals. Heavy rains.

Gov. Brownlow has announced his determination to call out the militia to enforce the laws and to protect union men and all other citizens against evil-doers.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, February 25, 12 m.—The river is falling, with forty-nine feet ten inches in the channel. Weather cloudy.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, February 25.—The Nick Longworth arrived at 9 a.m., from New Orleans to Cincinnati.

The weather is cloudy. Mercury 40°. The river has risen six inches. The J. H. Groesbeck from Cincinnati to New Orleans, Mineola from Cincinnati to Memphis, Silver Cloud from Pittsburg to New Orleans, Mary Swan from Evansville to Memphis, and Huntsville from White river to Cincinnati, are in port. For New Orleans, to leave to-night: Limbury, Pauline Carroll, City of Cairo and Mary McDonald.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, February 25.—The steamer Acadian, from Liverpool for Savannah, was lost on rocks off the coast of Ireland yesterday. No further particulars.

Berlin dispatches state that all the non-German members of the Austrian Diet have united at Madrid.

The Spanish government will immediately form a board of public works for Cuba.

LIVERPOOL, February 25.—Cotton opened quiet, steady and unchanged at 13d.

LONDON, February 25.—Consols 91; 5-20s, 73¼.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 25.—Cotton easier; sales of 5400 bales; middling, 30½c; receipts, 6670 bales; exports, 185 bales. Sugar easier; fair, 12½c. Molasses, 79@82c. Flour dull and easier; superfine, $11 50; extra, $12@16. Corn easier at $1 12. Oats steady at $1. Hay firm at $37 50@38 00. Bacon shoulders, 11c; sides, 12½@14c and quiet. Lard easier, at 12½@14c. Whisky and tobacco unchanged; medium 9c; fair, 9@11c. Gold, 137½. Sterling—bankers', 48½; francs, $3 37½; New York bank checks, ½c discount. Freights by steamer to New York, ¾; to Liverpool, 7-8; to Havre, 1¼@1½.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Cotton, heavy; sales, 2000 bales, at 31@31½c for uplands, closing dull at inside price. Flour a shade firmer, scarcely so active; $8 85@10 10 for superfine; $10 90@11 80 for shipping brands, extra; $11 85@12 85 for trade brands; receipts, 10,025 barrels, closing dull. Whisky, quiet and unchanged. Wheat, dull; sales, 1300 bushels white at $3 05@3 15. Corn advanced one cent; sales, 59,000 bushels at $1 07@1 10. Oats, shade firmer; sales, 28,000 bushels at 58@68c. Rice, firm; Carolina, 10@c. Coffee, firm; no sales. Sugar firmer and in good demand; sales, 8000 hogsheads at 10½@12c; Cuba, 10½c; Havana, 12½c. Molasses, scarce and firm; sales, 1000 hogsheads; Muscovado, 50c. Sales of pork, 2850 barrels at 19@20½c. Bacon, quiet at 10½c; cut meats, firm at 8¾@13½c. Hogs, unchanged. Lard, dull at 12¼@13½c. Money, steady at 6c. Sterling, firm at 8½@9c, first bill. Gold opened at 38, declined to 37¾, and closed at 38⅜. Stocks, less active at ⅛@⅜c lower. Freights to Liverpool scarcely so firm.

CINCINNATI, February 25.—Flour steady; trade brands $11 50@13 50; nothing done in superfine. Wheat quiet at $2 40@2 50. Corn firmer; 62c in elevator, 78c in sacks. Oats firm; 52c in elevator, and 62c in sacks. Cotton dull and nominal; middling, 28c; receipts for the past week, 54,800 bales; since September 1st, 92,753 bales; exports for the week, 6855 bales. Whisky unchanged; 25c in bond. Pork unchanged; small sales at $20@20 25. Bulk Meats unchanged and firm, asking 7½@9½@10c, but 9c less has been accepted. Bacon in fair demand, at 12½@13½c. Lard in good demand, and ½c higher; sales 900 tierces, at 12@12½; large purchases could not be made at current rates. Clover Seed dull and drooping. Gold 137½. Money steady at 10@12.

LOUISVILLE, February 25.—Sales of tobacco, 131 hhds leaf, full rates; low grades, $2 50@5 50. Superfine flour, $10. Prime red wheat, $2 90. Corn, in bulk, 71@72c; ear, 65c. Oats, 64c. Cotton, 28c, middling. Mess pork, $20 25. Bacon shoulders, 9½@9¾; packed, clear sides, 12½@13c. Lard, 12c in tierces. Whisky, $2 25; fine, 26c bond. Prime New Orleans sugar, 14½c.

ST. LOUIS, February 25.—Oats firm at 68@70c. Pork firmer at 19@19½c; bulk meats 7½c; shoulders, 10½c; hams, bacon, dull at 11½; clear and ribsides 12@12½; clear sides 15½. Whisky 25@24.

DIED.

MORTON.—At the residence of E. Fitzgibbons in Chelsea, on the 25th inst., EDWARD A. MORTON, aged 7 months and 11 days, son of A. B. and J. A. Morton.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral This Afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Carriages in attendance.

NEW ADVERTISMETS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The officers and members of Hamilton Lodge, No. 299, F. and A. M., will meet at their Lodge room, Odd-Fellows' building, This (Tuesday) Evening, 26th inst., at 7 o'clock.

The officers and members of sister Lodges and trans ent brethren in good standing, are fraternally invited.

P. M. STANLEY, W. M.
W. H. BUTTS, Secretary. feb26 1t

MASONIC NOTICE.—The officers and members of Lella Scott Lodge, No. 289, will meet at the Hall of South Memphis Lodge, No. 113, This (Tuesday) Evening at 7 o'clock, for labor in the M. M. degree.

The officers and members of other city lodges, and transient brethren in good standing, are fraternally invited to attend.

By order of JOHN AINSLIE, W. M.
Attest? H. P. WOODWARD, Secy. feb26 1t

OZRO W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT A. HATCHER, Late of Memphis, Tenn. Late of Memphis.

WINCHESTER & HATCHER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee. feb26 3m

For Sale.

TWO ACRES—The most desirable building or residence property in the vicinity of Memphis—opposite Elchevarne's Garden. A high elevation, commanding a beautiful view of the whole city and river. Within the most beautiful spot around Memphis or a home can obtain the same by calling on

MARTIN GRIFFIN,
feb26 1t Cashier German National Bank.

THOS. CHILD. W. H. H. LUDLEY.

CHILD, DUDLEY & CO.,

Exclusive Wholesale

Commission Merchants,

NO. 361 FRONT STREET,

Between Union and Gayoso,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : : TENNESSEE.

Special attention to all business entrusted to us.

feb26

H. B. JOINER. M. A. KIRKLEY.

JOINER & KIRKLEY,

Commission Merchants

And Dealers in

Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Lime,

Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair,

FIRE BRICK AND WESTERN PRODUCE,

34 Monroe Street,

Memphis, : : : : : Tenn.

feb26 2m

MARINER & CURTIS
BOOTS SHOES HATS
219 MAIN ST

Under the Worsham House.

A fine assortment of

RETAIL WORK

Always on hand. feb26 2m

Carpenters and Builders should provide themselves with McWilliams & Co.'s new Circulars and price lists, just issued, embracing everything in their line, and prices lower than ever, with the best and largest stock of Glass, Sash, Doors and Blinds ever before offered in Memphis.

McWILLIAMS & CO.,
311 Second St.
feb24 1w

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, - - - - $300,000

Office, 22 1-2 Madison Street.

DIRECTORS:

F. W. Smith,	W. H. Cherry,
Geo. W. Trotter,	F. S. Davis,
C. F. Smith,	S. M. Gates,
C. C. Partee,	J. W. Jefferson,
N. Coroona,	C. P. Norris,
A. P. Burditt,	J. J. Murphy,
W. Y. Cirode,	Fan. Able,
Oscar Minor,	L. M. Wolcott,
H. A. Littleton,	Edward Warburg,
Napoleon Hill,	H. M. Lowenstein.

C. P. NORR

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,
Banking House 19 Madison St.

This Institution, organized in 1856, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years, continues to transact a
GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.
Will Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell
Foreign & Domestic Exchange,
Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.
SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the South and West.
E. M. AVERY, Cashier.
JOHN C. LANIER, President.
feb10 1e2-1y-ag17 tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—
A large BOARDING HOUSE having a good transient custom. Possession given immediately. No bonus required. Apply at once to No. 364 Front street. feb26 3t

FOR RENT—
A fireproof STORE in the Ayres Block on Second street. Fixtures for sale. Apply to WILLIAMS, CARTMELL & CO., feb26 1f 276 Second street.

FOR RENT—
A Store and Cellar on Main street, between Market and Winchester, with rooms above suitable for dwelling. Apply to PICKETT & HANSON, feb23 3t 15 Union st., Lee Block.

FOR RENT—
A neat Cottage, with four rooms and cistern, on Allen's avenue. Possession given immediately. Apply at 32 Avery street. feb22 1f

FOR RENT—
One of the best plantations on the Arkansas river, containing 1200 acres land, ready for the plow; steam gin, comfortable dwelling house, good frame negro houses and all necessary out buildings. This place is entirely above overflow, and one of the most productive in the State. Rent moderate and terms easy. Refer to PARTEE, McGEHEE & CO., feb20 10t 280 Front street, Memphis.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—
A nicely furnished front room and one unfurnished, with board, can be had in a private family, by applying at 438 Monroe st. Reference required and given. feb24 1w

BOARDING—
I have several large and commodious rooms, comfortably furnished, which I will rent, with board. Also, two comfortable rooms suitable for offices. A few day boarders can also be accommodated at No. 4 Linden, northeast corner Linden and Shelby streets. feb19 1w

LOST--FOUND.

HORSE LOST—
A light bay HORSE, swob tail, high headed, heavy mane, one hind foot, fast trotter, and about nine years old. Any one returning the above to Forrest's Stable, on Adams street, will be liberally rewarded. jan27 tf

WANTS.

WANTED—
A situation by a practical Book Keeper. Best of reference given. Address Lock Box 89. feb26 3t

WANTED—
Board, by a family of three persons. Address, A. L., Postoffice, stating terms and location. feb26 3t

WANTED—
Men with small capital to purchase State and County Rights for the manufacture and sale of the Aurora Oil. Pays larger than any other business. For Rights apply to B. K. COWLES & CO., feb21 2w&4w 46 North Court street.

WANTED—
By a competent man, a situation as OVERSEER on a plantation. Can give good reference. Address, W. H. B., feb21 1w APPEAL Office, Memphis.

WANTED—AGENTS—
To sell the "Crescent Family Sewing Machine," the best low priced Machine made. Please send for circulars and obtain full particulars, Address, CHAS. F. HASTY, 245 Second street, jan5-3m½-jan9 Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—
By a competent Book-keeper a situation to post a set of books in the evening. Would ask a very reasonable compensation. Apply at No. 7 Washington street. jan3 tf

WANTED—
A first-class DRESSMAKER—none but an experienced hand need apply. To a good person constant employment and good wages will be given. Apply at 279 Madison street. jan12 1w 154

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
One Fine Office DOUBLE DESK, of oak wood. Apply at No. 17 Madison street. feb23 1w

FOR SALE—
One large Fire and Burglar-proof SAFE for sale. Apply at the Front street. Those wishing a good Safe at a bargain call soon. feb14 tf

FOR SALE—
An elegant Horse, Buggy and Harness—one of the most complete turnouts in the city. C. H. BRACKETT & CO., feb11 1w* No. 321 and 323 Second street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE—
There will be no balls paid by the steamer DR. VERNON unless ordered by the Captain or Clerk. J. F. HICKS.
Bulletin and Avalanche copy. an6 tf

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Street Pavements.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, TENN., February 1, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in this office until 12 o'clock of Tuesday, February 26th, 1867, for paving with NICHOLSON pavement—Main street, from Auction to Calhoun; Second street, from Winchester to Beal; Poplar street, from Front to the city limits; Adams street, from Front to the city limits; Jefferson street, from Main to Charleston avenue; Court street, on the north and south sides of Court Square, from Main to Second; Union street, from Front to the Memphis and Charleston railroad bridge; Union street, from Front to Wellington; Beal street, from Front to Wellington; and Front street, from Union to Beal.

Also, for paving with STONE—Front street, from Market to Union; Center alley and Second alley, from Market to Union, and all alleys running in Front to Second between Market and Union streets.

The entire length of the proposed Nicholson pavements will measure four miles, six and three-fourths miles; and the entire length of the proposed stone pavement will measure for streets about two-thirds of a mile, and for alleys nearly two miles.

The terms and conditions on which proposals will be received, and entertained, specifications of materials and work, terms of payment, and information relating thereto, if required, can be obtained at this office, or of Francis Foster, City Engineer.

Bids must be inclosed in envelopes and stamped with sealing wax across the fold of the paper, and indorsed, "Proposals for paving (or alleys and kind of pavement), and must be addressed to the Mayor and Finance Committee.

Parties making proposals will be required to bid for each street separately.

Terms of payment are one-half cash, the balance in thirty, sixty and ninety days from the completion of each of three hundred and eighty feet.

W. O. LOFLAND, Mayor.

N. B.—The right to use Nicholson's patent is secured by the city, and will be let to contractors at the same price paid by the city—fifteen cents per yard. feb27 7d

MISCELLANEOUS.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

CHARTERED IN 1846.

Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent,
Assisted by a full and able Faculty.

THE Course of Study is that usually taught in the best colleges. The Moral culture of Cadets receives special attention. The Discipline is all that its name imports. The Government strict, but mild and parental. Parents may send their sons to this School with entire confidence that they will not be exposed to those allurements to vice and dissipation found in other towns and cities, the location being six miles from any town—the situation in a high and rolling country noted for healthfulness.

The Spring Session, 1867,
Will commence on MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1867 and continue Twenty (20) weeks.

Tuition for Boarders and Day Scholars, including Rights, fuel and washing, One Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars, (175) currency, per session. Annual session, ten months in advance. No extras whatever.

Address Superintendent, Farmdale P. O., Franklin county, Kentucky. dec3-3m

GREAT SALE
—OF—
DRY-GOODS!
Damaged by the late Fire,
—AT—
J. ALEXANDER & CO.'S,
Corner Main and Union Street's,
Commencing on
Monday, February 11, 1867,
And Continuing Until the Whole Stock is Disposed of.
J. ALEXANDER & CO.,
feb19 1m Corner Main and Union streets.

F. STITH,
Architect and Engineer,
Irving Block, 3d Floor, North Stairway.
feb15 1m

COUNTRY RESIDENCE For Sale.

HALF MILE from Bartlett, on the M. & O. Railroad, 12 miles from Memphis. A nice Cottage of four rooms, with kitchen and servants' quarters, and twenty acres of ground, half woodland, fine garden and orchard, and in the neighborhood of fine schools.
feb19 1w ROWSTER, THEZEVANT & CO.

FRED. WEBBER
House and Steamboat Roofer!

WHOLESALE dealer in Roofing Gums and Pitch, Saturated Roofing Paper, Imported Pitch. Manufacturer of a superior preparation for the preservation of Tin and Metal Roofs that has given satisfaction for Fourteen years.
OFFICE—Southeast corner First and Market streets, Louisville, Kentucky. feb19 3m

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Madison Street.

TUESDAY.....FEBRUARY 26, 1867

CITY MATTERS.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE:	DEPART:
New Orleans Express.....	9:30 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
Ratesville Accomo'n.....	11:45 "	2:15 "

feb21 C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Notice.

The public are hereby notified not to pay to any one any bills due THE APPEAL, for advertising since January 31st, unless they have written authority from me.
JOHN AINSLIE,
Cashier and Manager.

To the Patrons of the Appeal.

You are requested not to pay any carriers without a certificate from me, and to report at the counting desk any irregularity in carriers. L. DAVIES.

LAW COURT—*Judge Thos. G. Smith.* This court convenes in regular session on Monday, March 3d.

ASSAULT.—Mr. Justice Creighton issued a warrant yesterday against Ed. Johnson, who is charged with attempting to take the life of John Maroney. The case will be examined this morning.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS—*Judge Connelly F. Trigg, Presiding*—This court convenes Monday, March 3d. The docket is very large, and a number of important cases will be tried during the coming session.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.—A yellow boy, about seventeen years of age, with a lame arm, but who has an eye to business, stole from his employer, Mr. B. Newman, at 159 Vance street, some three hundred dollars in currency. He is still at large.

GONE TO REST.—Daniel Moran, who was shot by ex-Alderman Burke some weeks ago at a ball on Main street, died at the city hospital on Sunday evening, and was borne to his last resting place yesterday morning. He died forgiving all, at peace with the world and in a blessed hope of happiness hereafter.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Judge Wm. Hunter, Presiding.*—State vs. A. K. Mills, malicious shooting, Dr. S. L. Low prosecutor, Attorney General Wm. Wallace, Messrs. Beecher and Delaney, for the state, and Messrs. Boett, Myers and Westcott for defense. The empanneling of a jury occupied the entire day yesterday. The jury will be completed to-day, and evidence in the case proceeded with.

CAUGHT.—Thos. P. Bennett, an escaped convict from an institution they have in Mississippi called the state's prison, was recognized on Main street yesterday, by a gentleman from Jackson, who gave information to the authorities that said Bennett was a horse thief and ought to be looked after. The consequence was he is in the prison ready to be sent to the place from whence he came.

COMMISSION AND FEED HOUSE.—We beg to call attention to the advertisement of our friends Joiner & Kirkley, who may be found at their house, No. 34 Monroe street. These gentlemen enjoy a high reputation in business circles, and well they deserve it. They pay particular attention to the sale of cotton, hay, bran, cement, etc. We have no hesitation in saying that they are in every way worthy of the kind consideration of the public.

OBJECTED TO.—Two negroes, named respectively Pat and William Ford, were arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Jas. Hall, Esq., J. P., at the instance of Mr. Richard Hampshire, who charged that they had attempted to steal some meat from the shop of complainant, to which proceeding he objected very seriously, when one of the negroes assaulted him with a cotton-hook, for which they will answer this morning according to the law in such case, made and provided.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—Jas. Boyle keeps a bar on Main street, and has rooms in the Temple of Virtue. He had for his bar-keeper Frank Dennis, who not only "tended" his bar but occupied the same rooms in the temple aforesaid. Boyle had a valuable watch and upward of four hundred dollars in money in his room, which mysteriously disappeared. He thought Dennis took the property, and swore out a warrant before Mr. Justice Creighton, who committed Dennis to jail. He will be examined this morning.

WANTED A BUGGY.—When honest people want one of these necessary articles they generally buy one, if they are able, if not they sometimes borrow, always asking leave. Not so with Jno. Ray and J. W. Brown, who took one, the property of J. A. McAlister, Jefferson street, yesterday morning, without as much as saying, "by your leave, sir." As a natural consequence, they were locked up, and will come before Justice Creighton this morning, for examination. Playing horse with other men's carriages is not pleasant, sometimes.

GRAND OPENING.—The Mississippi Valley Insurance company and H. A. Littleton & Co. have removed to their new offices, No. 22 Madison street, which have recently been fitted up in elegant style. They will be on hand today to receive their customers, friends and acquaintances in a hospitable and friendly manner, and cordially invite them to call and *partake*. The generous Col. Wintersmith will also officiate on the occasion, and when he fails to make one feel joyous it is useless for others to try. Follow our advice, which is to call and see the good representatives of a No. 1 concern in a No. 1 place, and our word for it, you wont regret it.

LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—The fourth lecture of the course for the benefit of the fund in aid of the widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers, will be delivered at the Tabernacle, on Court street, tonight, by Col. Leon Trousdale, who has chosen for his subject "The Vitality of the South." The subject is one which gives the lecturer a vast field to explore, and no doubt he will do it justice. The lecture will commence at seven o'clock, half an hour previous to which the "Philharmonics" will dispense some of those musical gems for which they are so famous. Little Stella Knode, the pet and favorite of all who have seen her, will sing "Come home, father." Purchase tickets at the book and music stores. Go early.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—The great Irish drama entitled *Kathleen Mavourneen*, or *St. Patrick's Eve*, was produced at the New Memphis theater last night to a well filled and fashionable house. The piece was well put on the stage, several new scenes by the scenic artist, Mr. S. W. Gulick, having been painted expressly for this play; with the new mechanical effects executed by the clever machinist, Harry Drew, the piece was well received, and, like all others in which the Florences appear in Irish characters, will bear more than one repetition on the boards at the New Memphis. To-night that sterling play, the *Colleen Bawn*, or *The Brides of Garryowen*, will be presented. The Florences, Mrs. Lanagan and Mr. J. F. Wheelock will appear in the principal characters.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS AND MORTGAGES. W. P. Deadrick to Mary E. Speed, deed of gift to lots near Central park; John Heinricks to Jacob Steinkuhl, deed of trust on Butcher's hall, South Memphis, to secure $2300; Amanda Horstry to B. C. Robinson, mortgage on lot 25 to secure $175; H. C. & M. A. Davis to A. Williams, deed $4000, lot 13, block 61, corner Pigeon Roost and Union streets; John Goyder to Presley R. Peyton, bill of sale, $800, various implements, cattle and 7000 staves; Herman S. Saroni to Ben. May, deed, $5000, three acres two miles out on new Raleigh road; John H. Mahan to G. F. Stillman, administrator, trust deed, various valuables to secure $202 50; Martin T. Ryder to John Fritz, deed, $1775, lot No. 511, Hill's subdivision; K. J. B. L. Winn to Mary C. McAlexander, deed, $30,000, tract of land on new Raleigh road.

SPECIMEN OF BLIGHTED LOVE.

An Old Man of Sixty the Victim.

His Woings, His Griefs and His Resolves.

A little thin, wrinkled, driveling old man, with a package of papers in his hand, yesterday approached us and asked where he could find the office of the superintendent of police. We were immediately struck with the idea that the old gentleman was suffering from some great sorrow. His wild, frenzied look, the death-like grip on the papers, the twitching mouth and spasmodic motion of the body told plainly of some great agonizing grief at work within. Thinking it might be within our power to somewhat assuage that grief, we kindly asked the old man to inform us of his sorrow, telling him that we would render him some assistance if in our power. We thought possibly the villainous hand of the incendiary had laid his home in ashes, or that some graceless scamp had "ran off" with his youngest daughter. He soon convinced us nothing of this nature had happened. He falteringly said he was the victim of an unprecedented and heartless display of wickedness, audacity and unfeeling conduct on the part of a young woman to whom he had been paying most true and honorable addresses. In words we pitied him, but inwardly felt he for more needed a nurse to take care of him than a wife. The queer-looking, little old man, shaking violently, continued: He saw an advertisement in a newspaper that a young lady of beauty, talent and some means, residing in Memphis, wished to meet with a partner who would make her life happy. Tired of a state of single blessedness, he had answered her advertisement—had an interview with the fair one—found her all his wildest dream had painted; lavished love, money, numerous operas, theater, concert and circus tickets on her; also, swelled her seanty wardrobe one silk and several delaine and calico dresses, to say nothing of shoes, hose, gloves, jewelry, Lubin's extracts, fine soaps, waterfalls, etc. Here love glided along smoothly—the cherry lips of the lovely one opened, and "I will be thine" issued from them in silvery strains. There was magic in these words—they brought the wedding *trousseau*, costing large sums. The thoughts of his wrongs overcame him here and the old man became silent. We asked him to proceed. He "strove to speak, but voice was gone from him;
Now with the terror took
His veins turned cold, and through
Shadowed and immovable it seem before his look;
Irrisled his hair, and all his strength was gone,
Seized as an ague when it comes on."

During his sobs and mutterings we were enabled to learn that the wedding day had been set, the license bought and the cake prepared, when, horror upon horror, the soon-to-be bride coolly informed the anxious would-be bridegroom she did not wish to marry—particularly him—that she had got all she could out of him, (which was all she wanted,) and that he had better take himself off the premises? "And now," said the discarded, "I want to see an officer and get my property from the heartless jade." We advised him to go home, let the faithless fair one retain the gifts he had lavished on her, and learn from his past experience how foolish it was for an old man of sixty to endeavor to gain the affections of a young and beautiful girl of sixteen. He gave a long sigh, turned from us and was gone. He, no doubt, has learned a profitable lesson, and we trust the few remaining years of his life may not be embittered by the remembrance of his former folly.

MEMPHIS TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 11.—The following are the officers of the Typographical Union of this city: D. C. Morris, president; H. White, Vice-president; W. F. White, recording secretary; W. H. Clements, financial secretary; W. H. Bell, corresponding secretary; C. Wilson, treasurer; J. B. Sypnott, fund trustee; C. Austin, sergeant-at-arms. Directors—L. M. Lorentz, *Bulletin* news room; R. C. White, *Bulletin* job office; J. H. Furlong, *Avalanche* news room; R. Beasley, *Appeal* news room; E. Langwight, *Public Ledger* office; G. E. Hawkins, Franklin job office; M. L. Van Horn, Chamberlin & Co.'s job office; H. C. Whitaker, Post news room; J. C. Ward, Post job office; B. F. Price, Blelock & Co.'s job office. The members in good and regular standing in the Society are as follows:

Chas. Austin, A. D. Allen, James Brent, Isaac S. Butler, R. V. Beasley, W. H. Bell, Chas. I. Barker, L. D. Bramble, R. L. Beck, J. R. Beasley, B. N. Cutting, C. G. Leonard, L. M. Lorentz, E. J. Sanders, D. Hamilton, T. J. Lucas, J. B. Lawrence, H. J. McGrann, Wm. Mullins, Chas. Monroe, John McCutcheon, T. J. Maloney, G. C. Castleman, W. H. Clements, W. A. Collins, H. E. Crandall, J. J. Cruickshank, R. R. Catron, H. M. Sowell, D. S. Capell, J. M. Corwine, J. M. Champbell, J. L. Craft, C. B. Church, W. H. Mugford, D. C. Morris, P. J. Marley, G. Marney, J. R. Murphy, John Murphy, W. H. Magruder, B. C. Miles, F. S. Nichols, J. J. Nevill, J. O'Connell, J. O'Conner, T. W. Coleman, J. R. Clark, J. J. Quigley, J. W. Quinn, Jas. Rogers, Thomas Crabb, J. D. Doyle, Thos. Darden, Jos. H. Dumars, A. W. Elands, H. C. Eagan, D. J. O'Connell, B. F. Price, E. W. Parrish, G. C. Post, Samuel Polkhuron, E. W. Paddison, S. L. Robson, G. N. Richards, J. Sawyer, N. Sawyer, J. M. Spalding, H. Fulton, Jas. Furlong, J. Flynn, L. B. Gill, C. J. Gray, J. L. Gibbons, John Ginn, R. B. Hardson, G. E. Hawkins, J. Holmes, J. B. Hoskins, J. S. Sims, W. G. Stephenson, R. B. Spangler, J. A. Sanders, C. L. Spencer, J. Trotwell, Jr. Sam'l Thompson, Geo. L. Tuttle, F. S. Vanhorn, M. L. Vanhorn, Chas. Henry, J. H. Hamner, W. P. Hollister, T. P. Holland, L. D. Hamner, S. H. Homan, J. T. Heard, E. R. Jack, R. W. Johnson, J. M. Jack, W. A. J. Kennell, J. K. Kane, T. P. Kavanaugh, H. K. White, W. F. White, Chas. White, H. H. Whitaker, S. M. Wentworth, R. W. Webb, J. C. Ward, A. G. Williams, B. C. White, G. W. Winchell, H. Wilson, J. J. Young, F. Vanhorn, sr.

The pay of printers in this city is seventy-five cents per thousand ems, when working by the piece, or five dollars per day when working on time. Just now a considerable number are out of employment, through the stoppage of the *Commercial and Argus* and the general dullness of the newspapers and printing business. Amongour Memphis printers are many gentlemen of widely traveled and superior culture. Many have edited and conducted newspapers elsewhere.

MANAGER THOMPSON.—We learn with pleasure that Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, having a high appreciation of Manager W. C. Thompson, of the New Memphis theater, have tendered their services for a complimentary benefit to that gentleman, to take place next week. This is a graceful act of the Florences, and one that will be no less acceptable to the frequenters of the theater than to its worthy recipient. We may be permitted to say a word of Manager Thompson and his efforts to please. He is ever careful in his selection of stock and stars, at all times, never regarding money in his endeavors to have none but first-class people at his house. As a result, his theater has always been, under his good management, a model house, nothing improper in person or speech being in the least degree permitted. The season, financially, has not been a success; but still the manager goes on in the even tenor of his way, keeping his excellent stock company up to par, and producing the best talent as rapidly as possible. As a testimony of the esteem in which he is held by our citizens, we predict that an overflowing house will be present on the occasion of his benefit, the date of which will be duly announced.

THE PILGRIMS.—Not the ancients who landed at Plymouth Rock several years ago, nor yet the immediate descendants of Bunyan, but a band of worthy fellows who exist in this city, will walk on Saturday night, at the proper hours, through the permitted avenues. We regret we cannot either give their time or place of marching, nor yet conjecture as to their costumes; but those who are even permitted to get a bird's eye view of these mysterious personages will, we are sure, be rewarded with a sight of the unique and curious such as is seldom witnessed. If the "listening ear or argus eyes" of a "local" can hear or see anything further of this wondrous band, we will "squeal."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Regular Monthly Meeting.

Important Reports of Committees Presented, etc.

The regular monthly meeting of the chamber of commerce was held at their rooms, under the Odd Fellows' hall, yesterday. The number of members present, although small, was an improvement on the former regular meeting. The apathy exhibited by our merchants, as far as their action in the chamber is concerned, is somewhat strange, and does not at all favorably compare with that of our sister cities, who both in population and business interests are inferior to Memphis. For the interest of our growing trade and commerce we hope to see a more general attendance at the regular meetings, and on change more particularly, now as the cotton sales are to be inaugurated to-day, which of itself ought to prove a feature of attraction to our business men generally. The chair was taken at 12 o'clock by President Nelson. Mr. T. A. Kendig was unanimously elected a member of the chamber. The report of the committee appointed to attend the late convention at St. Louis in reference to improvements, was submitted, and read as follows:

T. A. Nelson, Esq., President of Chamber of Commerce:

The undersigned, appointed a committee on the part of the Memphis chamber of commerce, to attend the river improvement convention at St. Louis, report: That they attended the said convention, and that it proved an eminent success. They append hereto the resolutions passed by that body, and ask for them the concurrence of this chamber.

The convention was numerously attended, delegates appearing from St. Paul, Minn., at the north, to New Orleans, La., at the south; from every considerable town in the Mississippi valley, and from Pittsburg, Pa., to Cairo, Ill., in the Ohio valley. It proved to be, in short, one of the largest, most representative bodies through its conventions ever assembled in our country. Especially was it evident that the large heart of the northwest is thoroughly stirred up to the vast importance of improving the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio; not only as to their own immediate interests, but as being worldwide in their bearings—viewing the great river in the light of a great trunk channel, and the Ohio as next in importance, through which they are to have the immense aggregate agricultural products of their fertile valleys and the inexhaustible riches of their mines, which the necessities of population, even now—though comparatively small to what one short generation more will show—demands as cheap outlets for production that already exists by railroad alone. Keeping in view the main idea, that it was necessary, first, to improve the main conduit, which, passing through or along the shores of ten states, connects on one continuous, ever flowing stream from latitude 45 north to the gulf of Mexico, it was decided that the interests of all were merged in, and would be greatly promoted by the removal of obstructions in the great river, that at some period of the year were obstacles to safe and speedy navigation; and that a united effort should be made to render them so safely navigable from the most northern accessible points, to the *embouchure* of the Mississippi to the gulf at the south.

It gives us pleasure to state that the spirit of the convention was entirely harmonious, and a unanimity element appeared to mark its harmony. All extraneous questions were excluded. The convention had not for one great object, and to that it confined itself. The great west felt that it had claims upon the nation that had been long disregarded; that while the Atlantic coast, from the extreme point in Maine to the southern extreme in Florida, had been more or less protected, and its harbors improved by the expenditure, through years, of vast sums from the national exchequer, the great arteries of the west, over the waters of its empire—which yearly our soil—a fecund mother—is feeding millions of the eastern states and of Europe, had been greatly neglected. That while the great lakes of the north had received the fostering care of congress, and munificent sums been spent, to improve their harbors, to accommodate the people along their shores, and give facilities to their trade and navigation, the great highways to the west and south of those lakes, from north to south, had been in a great measure left to take care of themselves. But the time had arrived when the demands of the west must be heard, and the pressing needs for an unobstructed outlet and for facilities of transporting, without hindrance, the products of our portion of the valley to any other, over the grand water courses of the west, that seems divinely granted for such a purpose, the wants of a rapidly increasing population of a vast extent of country, where production is increasing in a ratio greater even than population must be looked. To defer longer to grant national aid to this region, somewhat on an equality with what had been allowed on other sections, is an injustice too glaring to be overlooked.

Therefore it is, that feeling that we, as a people, have a west as well as an east, and that we have a north and south in this west; the north and south of the west claim as a right, that their great thoroughfare to receive impartially such aid from the common government that they are entitled to. The north and south of our great western valleys, connected indissolubly by our great water courses, have a deep interest in each others' prosperity. As population increases, so will mutual interchange of products, and as commercially necessary to one another; each produces a surplus of what the other needs; the interchange of their products of itself aggregates an immense trade. The safer and cheaper the facilities for this exchange, the greater the mutual profit. Hence it is manifest that all the Mississippi and its tributaries were alike interested in the work; that to produce a cheap interchange between points in our valleys, was of all things now the most desirable; that our rivers are the natural arteries for the flow of healthy life blood, and that the attention to their condition will impart vitality and vigor to our internal trade that cannot be obtained, as fully as necessary, any other way; and that once prepared, through easily attainable improvements, to operate to their full capacity the natural routes, with immense strength into our foreign commerce, as we shall then be able to supply the grain and provisions, etc., of the northwest cheaper to Europe than can be done through other channels.

To this end the improvement of the Mississippi must begin at the falls, which is the chain of rocks in its northern bed, the snags and bars along its course, and the impediments at its mouth must be cleared away. It is suggested that a cut-off can be made some short distance below New Orleans, that will materially lessen the distance, give a deeper and better harbor on the gulf.

The subject rises above politics; and the voice of the northwest is that this thing *must be done*; and emphatically announces that if their representatives in congress do not give heed to the warning, others will be sent in their places, to carry out the determination of the people.

Whatever the sum necessary to carry these improvements into effect, it will be as nothing compared to the benefits. When millions are expended for such a purpose, tens of millions will be returned to the national treasury in less than one generation through the stimulus of increased activity and taxable wealth.

Your committee would suggest that this chamber invite articles on this subject to be written and suggestions made by those who have thought upon or had experience on the subject, and that such articles be given to the public through the papers.

In conclusion, we have to express our thanks for the cordial manner with which we were received and treated in St. Louis, for the courtesy and kindness of railroads and steamers extended to ourselves, and generally to all the members of the convention, with the single exception of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, which throughout, so far as we could learn, acted in a grasping and offensive manner, and is very generally execrated by all the members who had the misfortune to travel over it.

J. E. Montgomery, chairman; John Cowdon, E. H. Porter, W. C. Postal, R. H. Dyer, B. Hainer, A. M. Price, Geo. D. Plummer.

The resolutions referred to, adopted by the St. Louis convention, are as follows:

Resolved, That the interests of the whole Mississippi valley require the speedy improvement by the national government of the Mississippi river from the Balize to the falls of St. Anthony, including especially the bars of the Balize; the upper and lower rapids and the removal of obstructions above those rapids; and be rewarded with a sight of the unique and curious such as is seldom witnessed. If the "listening ear or argus eyes" of a "local" can hear or see anything further of this wondrous band, we will "squeal."

Whatever the sum necessary to carry these improvements into effect, it will be as nothing compared to the benefits. When millions are expended for such a purpose, tens of millions will be returned to the national treasury in less than one generation through the stimulus of increased activity and taxable wealth.

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Resolved, That the interests of the whole Mississippi valley require the speedy improvement by the national government of the Mississippi river from the Balize to the falls of St. Anthony, including especially the bars of the Balize; the upper and lower rapids and the removal of obstructions above those rapids; and also of the Ohio river from Cairo to Pittsburg, and especially the work at the falls of the Ohio; said improvements to secure the navigation of said rivers free from all tolls or tribute.

Resolved, That the vast importance of such action as will secure the needed improvements at an early day, of the following rivers, is commended to the favorable and earnest consideration of congress, viz: The Missouri river, from its mouth to Fort Benton, the Illinois river; the Red river; the Tennessee river, to Chattanooga; the Wisconsin and Fox rivers; the Arkansas river, to Fort Smith; the Cumberland river, to Nashville.

Resolved, That, when the financial condition of the country may justify, congress be requested to cause proper investigations to be made as to the necessity of improving, hereafter, all the other navigable rivers of the Mississippi valley.

Resolved, That congress should so legislate on the subject of bridging the Mississippi and other navigable rivers of the United States as will, while recognizing the equal importance of railroad and river transportation, harmonize those interests by securing proper facilities for both.

Indiana—Chas. H. Mekin, A. F. Temple; Pennsylvania—R. C. Gray, Maj. Joseph Knapp; Minnesota—E. D. Williams, W. D. Washburne; Illinois—William Eggleston, O. C. Skinner; Tennessee—W. B. Gaw, H. Hainer; Ohio, Theodore Cook, A. T. Goshorn; Wisconsin—R. C. Libby, Maj. E. Paine; Missouri—Judge Samuel Treat, James B. Eads; Louisiana—M. Jeff. Thompson, E. B. Brigg; Kentucky—R. H. Woolfolk, B. C. Levi; Michigan—James F. Joy, A. W. Copeland; Iowa—Gen. H. T. Reed, H. W. Starr.

On motion, the report was ordered to be received and spread upon the minutes.

Mr. Hainer, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate and report as to the propriety of adopting the cental system of weights, submitted the following report:

T. A. Nelson, President Chamber of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn.:

Sir: The committee appointed to investigate the cental system of weights in the handling of grain, beg leave to report, after examining the subject, find that the cental system has been adopted by the cities of St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Cairo and other cities; would recommend the adoption of the system by us so soon as the western cities fix upon the time definitely for it to go into operation. On motion, the report was received and adopted. A communication from Rep. Lofland, in answer to a letter from the president of the chamber, in reference to the Pacific railroad, was read and ordered to be received and placed on file. No other business offering, on motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

THE FAIR.—The ladies connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian church inaugurated their fair at the Stillman hall, corner of Second and Madison streets, last night. The hall was beautifully decorated, many new features being introduced. In the hands of Mrs. S. B. Williamson as president, Mrs. W. B. Greenlaw and Mrs. Jesse Tate as managers, together with a perfect array of beautiful young ladies as assistants, the fair must prove a success. The statuary to be voted to the most popular president of our railways, is a beautiful work of art, and cannot fail to excite the admiration of the gentle and simple alike. The three large tables, which are filled with articles eatable, useful and ornamental, attract much attention, as well as the admirably arranged post-office. But the guest loses his thoughts of the articles for sale, and does not quibble at price when the fair vender asks him to buy. A feature in this affair is that one can spend a pleasant hour, hear fine singing, and thus contribute to a worthy fund, and still, if they desire it, go away satisfied that nothing has been needlessly spent. The ladies deserve much credit for the manner in which the fair has been gotten up, and we wish them all sorts of success. It will continue every night during the week.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—At a meeting of republican delegates, held at Nashville on Saturday last, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the assertion made recently in the house of representatives, by a member from Shelby county, that the metropolitan police system is not supported by a majority of Memphis, is unfounded and entirely disregards the facts so well known to all citizens of Memphis; that the assertion was made without authority, and the gentleman making it does not and can not hold the confidence of the union party of Memphis, but on the contrary, he is their political enemy, all of which he well knew.

Resolved, That we, as representatives of the true union men of Memphis knowing their sentiments, declare that all the union men of Memphis maintain and support this law and its present execution, and believe that law and order cannot be maintained so well by any other system, as its successful organization and operation has demonstrated, even to our bitterest enemies.

Resolved, We further declare it as a fact which can be established, that a large majority of the law-abiding citizens of Memphis, without regard to political sentiment, approve of the system.

Resolved, That the secretary of the meeting request the Nashville *Press and Times* and the Memphis *Post* to publish these resolutions.

HARBOUR LEWIS, Chairman.
H. H. HUDSON, Secretary.

We have yet failed to see the facts as set forth in the third resolution of the so-called delegates from the county of Shelby, to-wit: "That a large majority of the law-abiding citizens of Memphis, without regard to political sentiment, approve of the system," as at the last meeting of the board of mayor and aldermen, the representatives of the *law-abiding citizens*, that body refused to vote a single dollar toward the support of the metropolitan police.

ROBBING A DOCTOR.—In these troublous times doctors are not over flush as a general thing, and the idea of robbing one is scarcely thought of by the light-fingered gentry, but nevertheless some evil disposed person or persons entered the office of Dr. O. R. Early, on the corner of north Court and Second streets, at an early hour yesterday morning, and carried off a quantity of clothing. Shameful thief! that he'll be sick some day, is sure.

POLICE BUSINESS.—The number of cases presented to the clerical commissioner for consideration yesterday was not as great as it usually is on Monday. Fifty-one victims, in all, were honored with an interview, and upward of three hundred dollars contributed to the fund.

CHANCERY COURT—*November Term, Hon. Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor*—R. Myers, use, etc., vs. T. L. Beardwell et al., final decree; Tenn. M. and F. Ins. Co. vs. Charles Porter et al., decree for J. T. Swayne.

CALENDAR FOR TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1867.

792. M. P. Morgan vs. C. Pope et al.
793. Same vs. Same.
794. J. J. Polk vs. A. B. Kirtland.
795. S. Tate et al. vs. L. Selby et al.
796. S. D. Irwin vs. W. G. Pavell.
797. A. Slayer vs. W. H. Eastland.
814. Joseph E. Eldridge vs. J. P. Brown et al.
815. W. Butler vs. J. W. Rogers et al.
860. A. S. Rogerson vs. S. Pollock.
861. C. Richmond vs. C. A. W. Richmond.
865. J. M. Watt et al. vs. M. P. Caldwell.
866. J. N. Lea vs. Jas. M. Watt et al.
867. W. B. Miller vs. J. H. Speed et al.
868. J. J. Hood vs. W. H. Sinclair et al.
871. S. C. Mount vs. Anne H. Kesterson.
872. W. W. Ritchie vs. N. H. Stout.
873. W. Butler vs. J. W. H. Crafts et al.
876. G. H. Blood & Co vs. J. H. Hartley et al.
877. Bell, Pace, Lavendar & Co. vs. P. Hunter et al.
883. E. A. Walker vs. T. A. Nelson et al.
885. M. A. Maguire vs. V. Bacigalupo.
886. D. E. Gibson vs. J. H. McNiel et al.
893. Geo. L. Holmes vs. D. R. Turner.
894. Mary Flaherty vs. Quinker Ins. co. et al.
895. Jos. Vacarro vs. New Memphis Theater et al.
896. A. Hanlon vs. Jesse R. G. Y. land.
897. Thos. Hill vs. C. Hall et al.
898. Mollie Graysom vs. H. B. Meacham.
899. J. Stethemier, adm'r, vs. L. Kaufman.
900. S. R. Burfor[illegible] vs. Memphis Bulletin Co.
901. F. M. Moore v. M. S. Ompe et al.
902. Jas. W. Holden vs. Jas. F. Holden.
903. A. C. Ketchum et al. vs. P. Dew et al.
904. John Rosser v. Wm. C. Ford.
905. S. P. Cobb vs. H. Ferrin et al.
906. Wm. M. Wall vs. W. H. Stovall.

M

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MELT THE BELLS!

The following beautiful lines we republish by special request. They were produced during the late war soon after Gen. Beauregard's demand for the bells in the country to be recast into cannon:

BY F. Y. HOCKETT.

Melt the bells, melt the bells,
Still the tinkling on the plain,
And transmute the evening chimes
Into war's resounding rhymes,
That the invaders may be slain
By the bells.

Melt the bells, melt the bells,
That for years have called to prayer,
And instead, the cannon's roar
Shall resound the valleys o'er,
That the foe may catch despair
From the bells.

Melt the bells, melt the bells,
Though it cost a tear to part
With the music they have made,
Where the ones we loved are laid,
With pale cheek and silent heart
'Neath the bells.

Melt the bells, melt the bells,
Into cannon vast and grim,
And the foe shall feel the ire
From its heaving ling of fire,
And we'll put our trust in Him
And the bells.

Melt the bells, melt the bells,
And when the foe is driven back,
And the lightning cloud of war
Shall roll thunderless and far,
We will melt the cannon back
Into bells.

Melt the bells, melt the bells,
And they'll peal a sweeter chime,
And remind of all the brave
Who have sunk to glory's grave,
And will sleep through coming time
'Neath the bells.

SEEDS.

From the Pentiac Jacksonian:

The seeds of all the noblest plants
Take longest time to grow;
The acorns lie for many weeks
Before their first leaves show.

And children who have sown them some
And look about their bed,
And say, because they lie so long,
"Our acorns must be dead."

But when they sow their mustard seed
They need not wait so long,
In but a week, like sank young weed,
It grows up green and strong.

Dear faithful heart, among the seeds
A lesson there must find;
For growth's great laws are just the same
In them as in the mind.

Thine acorns sown so long ago,
And watched so long with fears,
Still to fair spreading oaks shall grow,
In spite of all thy fears.

Still wait in faith for naught is dead
Of all that thou hast sown;
Be not a child who roots up seeds
To see that they have grown.

MEXICO.

The correspondent of the New York *World* writes as follows from l'Habana on the 9th of February:

The French were hurrying forward their departure and had notified the civilians of their country who desired to leave the capital under military escort, that the last convoy for that purpose would leave on February 1st. After that date nobody would be allowed to join any later convoys.

Marshal Bazaine having proposed that two hundred and fifty-nine individuals of the French army should be decorated with the order of Guadalupe, Maximilian hastened to comply with the desire of this wholesale dealer in "royal hardware."

By the time that the French have left the capital, it will be invested by a force of fifteen thousand republicans; but a larger force would be required if it should show a decided resistance. At least, forty thousand men could be detained before it for three months. But the republican forces are increasing amazingly. Lewis Wallace has been appointed general of division, and more than two hundred American officers have been added to the service.

Juarez is resolved to punish the leading imperialists by confiscation of their property. It is estimated that the value of property thus seized in the states of Durango, Chihuahua, Zacatecas and San Luis, amounts to $120,000,000. In the first named state resides Don Juan Flores, who received from the empire the cross of the order of Guadalupe; but it will cost him dear, for Juarez has confiscated his twenty-three estates, valued at $11,000,000. He paid too dear for his whistle.

The sturdy president has issued a decree that all the nations of Europe having recognized the empire, it is incumbent on the republic to cease all relations with them. This has given margin to the reactionists to report that Juarez has issued an edict of proscription against all foreigners, who will be compelled to give up their nationality.

Lerdo de Tejado had issued a circular notifying the arrival of the president and cabinet at Durango. As for Ortega, there is a rumor that he escaped on the way from Zacatecas to Durango, but there appears to be nothing to justify the report. The same may be said of the gossip which locates the unfortunate chief justice at San Luis Potosi in the custody of Escobedo. Letters from Zacatecas mention as an *on dit* that the escort of Ortega mutinied and set him free. In the above city Juarez was expected about the 20th or 22d.

Texcoco, after a brave defense, was evacuated by its garrison, which fell back on Mexico. The Mexicans and Austro-Belgians had left Puebla for the same point. They number 2000 men, and will at present stay at San Angel and Coyoacan, where they have been in quarters for two or three days past. Pekote was abandoned some time since.

It is plain that these different movements of the imperialists tend to carry out a plan of concentration around the city of Mexico; so that Maximilian and his generals have decided to give battle to the whole of the united republican forces. The arrival of Corona at Guadalajara, by-the-by, that chief was not stopped by Lesada, as was threatened, the march of Escobedo upon San Luis, and that of Porfirio Diaz, who, every day approaches nearer, show plainly in the republican leaders their intention to converge their principal forces upon Mexico with the greatest possible rapidity.

With respect to the movements of Porfirio Diaz, there is some doubt. Although the last news from Cuantla spoke of his speedy arrival, yet letters from Puebla and Tehuacan say that on the 18th ult. he had moved from Oajaca.

Gen. Castillo has taken command of Mejia's division and is marching upon San Luis Potosi, where he expected to arrive about the end of January.

Miramon is staying in Leon with a force of 600 men, mostly French soldiers who were in the Mexican chasseurs.

Cuernavaca was occupied by the republicans under Leiva. Garcia de la Cadena had installed Senor Portugal as governor in Aguascalientes, and the principal estate owners had signed a document binding themselves to raise troops for the defense of their property and the constitutional government. Tlaxcala had abandoned by the Austrian garrison, who destroyed 300 guns and spiked all the cannon. The imperialists under Carranza and Perez Palacios had arrived in the valley of Mexico.

THE annual official volume of Irish criminal statistics has just been published, and it presents a very favorable view of the condition of the country. As the state of the case may best be judged of by comparison, the compiler of the volume has taken pains to show how stand the figures for Ireland and for England in preference to this subject. There were four persons executed in Ireland during the past year and twenty in England. The verdicts of coroners' juries for murder were seventy in Ireland and 267 in England. If the English ratio of infanticides were to prevail in Ireland, the number of coroners' verdicts for that crime during the past year would have been fifty-five; it was only thirty-nine. If the number of indictable offenses committed in Ireland were in proportion to those committed in England, it would be twenty per cent. higher than it actually is. And if the criminal classes in Ireland bore the same proportion to the population that those classes do in England, their present number would be more than doubled. So that Old Ireland shows up well in this comparison. In political offenses the Irish stand at the head of the list, but every one knows at whose door the blame of that fact is to be laid. Ireland need not blush for it. Those statistics teach, among other things, this lesson: that the political troubles in Ireland are not the vagaries of a turbulent and lawless people, but are the results of grievous oppressions laid on a people who are naturally peaceful and virtuous.

The Kansas Legislature and the Pacific Railroad.

TOPEKA, February 17.—A special dispatch from Topeka, dated the 15th inst., states that the senate committee to whom was referred the letter of Judge Usher on the power of the state to regulate the fare on railroads and to tax their property, will submit a report to-morrow morning, in which they claim that the Pacific railroad has no legal existence, as its charter was granted by the bogus legislature of 1855. And even if that body had the rightful authority, which they deny, the company did not comply with the conditions imposed by it. The committee disclaim any desire to take advantage of this state of things, or to fetter the company by adverse legislation; but when its attorney attempts to dictate to the state, then it is the duty of the legislature to make public the true status of the company.

Confiscated Cotton Statement.

It appears from a communication of the secretary of the treasury that the gross proceeds and sales of the captured and abandoned cotton in the rebel states is $29,900,000. The proceeds of sales of miscellaneous property raise the total to $34,053,000. Total disbursements $9,310,787. Net profit to United States of nearly twenty millions.

Number of bales of cotton collected as abandoned, 11,180; number released to owners, 1697; number bales collected as captured, 151,845; number received by Simon Draper, cotton agent, and from other sources, 4542; number stolen from agents, 144, and number burned while in hands of agents, 1697.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

Noon Dispatches.

LOUISVILLE, February 25.—Weather cloudy; mercury 45. The river is falling about a half inch per hour.

PITTSBURG, February 25.—The weather is cloudy and cool. The river is falling steadily and thirteen feet in the channel.

NEW YORK, February 25.—The steamer Deutchland, from Bremen the 14th, has arrived.

The Saxon portion of Transylvania are reported favorable to a union with Hungary.

The senate of the Danubian principalities agreed to abolish the tobacco monopoly.

Mazzini's resignation of his seat in the Italian deputies has been accepted.

Japanese advices say that Prince Chasin had defeated Daniro Kokura.

BERLIN, February 24.—A session of the first parliament of the North Germanic states was opened yesterday by the king of Prussia. The members of the royal family and Bismarck were present. The king in his speech said he was encircled as no German prince had been for ages, and that all hopes for the future welfare of the nation now rested on the accomplished fact of united Germany. He recommended that parliament form a new constitutional union, which would be defensive in its character and give unity, liberty and power to fatherland.

LONDON, February 24.—A dispatch from Athens says the Greek steamer Paunellion safely arrived at the Island of Candia.

FLORENCE, February 24.—A telegram from Naples states that a powder magazine exploded at Posilippi, near that city, and a number of lives were lost.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Files per steamer Deutchland show by official parliamentary statements and police military reports, that the Fenian movement against Chester Castle was very serious and alarming. The affair was undertaken after due deliberation, and carried to the verge of completion with rapidity and skill. An Irish-American officer, serving in the Fenian ranks, betrayed the secret to the authorities and saved, in all probability, great trouble in England. The chief of police in Chester states that the Fenian military directors, consisting of fifty men, mainly from New York, have regular sittings in the chief towns of the united kingdom.

A special says there is good grounds for stating that the president will veto the reconstruction bill on Wednesday. It is possible that the president will let the tenure of office bill become a law without his signature.

Gen. Grant, on good authority, is reported as saying he regarded the reconstruction bill very unwise legislation. All the members of the cabinet, with one exception, are decidedly opposed to the bill.

The report of the investigating committee on frauds on the revenue, will make a report to-day showing the distillery frauds to be far greater than has been conceived, and the modes of perpetrating such as almost to defy the law.

The fate of the house bill authorizing the payment of the compound interest notes in new greenbacks is extremely doubtful.

A Washington special says it is conceded that there will be no opposition in the republican party to the following named gentlemen as officers for the next house: Colfax, speaker; McPherson clerk; Ordway, sergeant-at-arms, and Given for postmaster. There will probably be a new man for doorkeeper.

The president submitted the tenure of office bill to the attorney-general, it being claimed that the bill is unconstitutional.

One hundred and fifty leading democrats of New York have signed a request to the president that he sign the military reconstruction bill.

The fate of the legal tender bill is uncertain. Senator Wilson will introduce new sections to the bill providing that it be unlawful for a national bank to allow interest on deposits made by other national banks. This business, it is alleged, is the cause of nearly all the financial trouble in Wall street.

A special says the arrival of Gov. Andrew in Washington removes the rumor that he is to have a seat in the cabinet.

The friends of the tariff bill consider it virtually killed. The special committee on revenue favor the reduction in the whisky tax, but the ways and means committee are very much opposed to it.

CABLE FACTS.

At a recent meeting in London of the directors of the Anglo-American telegraph company, (limited), a report was presented, which gives some interesting facts in relation to the great enterprise of the age.

The report states that the capacity of the two cables for the transmission of news exceeds the most sanguine anticipations. It had been estimated that from twenty-five to forty words a minute could be transmitted, whereas practically 100 words have been forwarded through each cable in one minute. This result had been attained without resorting to any of the appliances that had been provided to increase the working power of the cables. As for the capacity of the cables, it is limited by the power of the human eye and brain to trace the transmitted signs. The period of time required for the transmission of a sign across the Atlantic is not appreciable.

The profits of the company since the opening of the line, on the 28th of July, having been at a rate greater than twenty-five per cent. per annum on the capital of the company, the directors had issued warrants payable on and after the 25th of January, for a dividend on account of one pound per share, or ten per cent. on the subscribed capital. In the accounts to the 31st of December, no credit was taken for the amounts due to but not received by the company, for messages transmitted prior to that date; the amount was now ascertained to be £14,066, which added to that published in the accounts, increased the net earnings from £67,814 to £81,880 for the five months. The capital account showed that £610,342 had been received, including £10,000 for premiums on shares, and £608,985 expended, leaving a balance of £1447. The revenue account to the 31st of December showed that £64,432 had been received on account of messages, £10,417 as rebate on through traffic from the 28th of July to the 28th of December, £300 for transfer fees, etc., and £232 interest on deposits, making together, £75,381. The salaries and expenses amounted to £5484, and the interest on mortgage bonds to £2083, leaving a balance of £67,814.

The proposed reduction of the cable rates, which is to go into operation on the 1st of March, will undoubtedly increase the income of the company. Heretofore the cables have not been worked to half their effective capacity, owing to the high rates for transmission of messages, and it is believed that a liberal reduction of the schedule of charges will increase the business and add to the profits of the company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wood! Wood!

I AM now prepared to offer to the citizens of Memphis the very best of

Seasoned Wood,

from the yard on the corner of Union and Second streets,

At the Lowest Market Price!

Per Cord in any part of the City, - - - $8 00
Per Cart Load, Sawed and Split for Stove, - - 1 50

feb12 2w J. M. WOODWARD, Agt.

R. C. CRAIC & CO.'S

SEED STORE,

379 Main Street, Jackson Block,

Jan24 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

For Sale.

A NO. 1 RETAIL GROCERY STORE on Poplar street near Main. A small and well selected stock, license, rent, etc., for a year.

feb14 1w BENTON & MALEAN, 22 Madison street.

DR. D. J. O'REILLY,

(Late of Louisville, Ky.,)

HAVING determined to locate permanently in this city, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Memphis. Office over Jelke's store, west side of Main street, No. 279, between Madison and Court sts.

feb26 2w

J. J. REILLY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

NO. 220 FRONT STREET,

Second Door South of Adams,

Jan26 1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

Grass Seed!

IN store and to arrive, wholesale and retail, at CRAIG'S SEED STORE,

Jan24 3m 379 Main street, Memphis.

Beautiful Suburban Residence

At Private Sale.

The Howard Place,

ON McLemore avenue, near the State Female College, complete and in fine order, containing about six acres of ground; a fine dwelling House with every convenience and advantage for a Suburban Residence, is offered for sale with immediate possession.

Parties desirous to buy will be shown the property by application to

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,

feb19 1awlw Auctioneers.

GEO. F. STAHL,

Attorney at Law,

No. 270 Second Street,

Opp. Court Square, Memphis, Tenn.

feb21 3m

R. L. DIXON. W. A. PERRY.

DIXON & PERCY.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss. Will practice in the Courts of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties.

dec5 1y

COMMERCIAL LINE

New Albany & Indianapolis R. R., Columbus & Indianapolis Central R. R., Atlantic & Great Western Railway.

THIS new and already popular route will transport Cotton to

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore,

AND

All Interior Manufacturing Towns.

Time quicker and rates as low as by any other route.

Through Bills of Lading given by

jan18 1y LEVY & MILLER, Agents, No. 5½ Madison street.

CONSIGNMENT

To be Closed Out Immediately!

50 hhds. La. Sugar;
200 bags Coffee;
25,000 lbs. Bulk Pork,

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

GUY, ALDEN, McCRAE & CO.

feb21 2w

EMMONS & SON,

Packers, Forwarders and General Jobbers of

NEWSPAPERS

Cheap Publications,

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

No. 10 Jefferson Street.

Everything required by the Trade supplied at Lowest Rates. feb26 2m

FURNITURE AND BEDDING

—AT—

G. F. JUNKERMANN'S,

34 Main Street, (Near M. & O. R. R. Depot)

BEING connected with several wholesale establishments in the North I am enabled to sell Furniture at little above Cincinnati prices. Mattresses of all kinds made to order. Lever Mattresses constantly on hand.

Furniture repaired. Upholstering and Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

feb19 1m

J. GALLAGHER T. H. RYAN.

GALLAGHER & RYAN,

Attorneys at Law

357 Second Street,

feb17 1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

JOHN BULLOCK. VAN A. W. ANDERSON

BULLOCK & ANDERSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 340 Second street, Opposite Greenlaw Opera House, Memphis, Tenn.

feb17 3m

LEGAL.

Trustee's Sale

ON

Tuesday, March 5, 1867.

IN pursuance of a certain deed of trust, made and entered into by and between the Memphis Building and Loan Association, Andrew J. Montgomery, A. Wright, Hezekiah Conger, Colley, trustee, duly recorded in Shelby County Register's office, in Book No. 27, page 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, for the purposes in said deed mentioned, I will, on

Tuesday, March 5th, A. D., 1867,

in front of the Courthouse, Gayoso block, cash, to the highest bidder, for the sum of $1,000, the following property, to-wit: All the property conveyed to the undersigned in said deed, and especially to wit: a certain tract of land, in said county and state, 5th Civil District of said county, and east of and near to the city of Memphis, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake on the east side of College street, two chains south of the point where Walker street and said street intersect, as laid down on the map of the City of Memphis and its environs, by E. W. Buckley, thence east and parallel with Walker street, along the south line of said Walker street, one and a half acres, to a stake, thence south two chains and fifty links to a stake, the southeast corner of said tract, thence north two chains to a stake in the south line of Walker street, thence east with the south line of Walker street, two chains and twenty-five links to a stake on the east line and northeast corner of the original twenty acre tract of land sold to the said A. J. Montgomery by Solomon Rowell, by deed of February 9, 1852, recorded in the Register's office of said county and state, thence south with the east line of said twenty acre tract, four chains and ninety-seven links to a stake, northeast corner of Lot No. 1, sold to Mrs. Evans, thence west with the north line of said Devilin, eight chains to a stake on the east line of College street, thence north with the east line of said College street, two chains and ninety-four links to the beginning containing 3 55-100 acres, as surveyed; and also one lot of ground in the town of Pontotoc, county of Pontotoc, State of Mississippi, being all the real estate of said Montgomery, in block, 2 35-100 and 3 acres lots, references is made to said deed of trust. Title believed to be good. Right of redemption waived. Convey only as trustee. Sale at 10 o'clock a. m.

feb8 tds LUKE W. FINLAY, Trustee.

Insolvent Notice.

Chancery Court of Memphis, Nov. Term, 1866.

1537.—N. R. D.—James A. Harwood, Administrator of William E. Eddins, deceased, vs. Virginia Eddins, Thomas H. Eddins, et al., the widow, heirs at law, distributees and creditors of said Wm. E. Eddins, deceased.

IN this cause it is ordered by the Court that the County Court of Shelby County, Tennessee, be enjoined from taking any further steps in the administration of the estate of said Eddins; that said administration be transferred to this Court, and the estate administered upon as insolvent; that all creditors of those claiming to be creditors, whether by note, account, decree or judgment, not heretofore resident, be restrained from prosecuting their claims, otherwise than under this proceeding. It is further ordered, that all creditors do prove and file their claims with the Clerk and Master of this Court, and make themselves parties to this suit, on or before the second Monday in May, 1867, and that a copy of this order be published for six weeks in the daily Memphis Appeal and Avalanche, and the newspaper published at Pulaski, Tennessee.

AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk and Master.

dec2 6w

Attachment Notice.

Louis Gronauer vs. Anderson Hunt. Attachment suit before S. A. Moore, J. P.

Louis Gronauer vs. John Hunt. Attachment Suit before S. A. Moore, J. P.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case in pursuance of section 3650 of the code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued against the estate of the above named defendants for the sum of $98 92-100 against John Hunt and $250 19-100 against Anderson Hunt due by account, and have been returned "levied, etc.," it is therefore ordered that said defendant enter his appearance on or before the 27th day of February, 1867, to plead, answer or demur to the said plaintiff's complaint, or the same will be taken for confessed and the case set for hearing ex-parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

AUGUST. By MASON HYDE, D. C.

D. Nelson, attorney for plaintiff.

February 26, 1867. feb26 1awlw

Lime! Lime!

JUST landed—
200 bbls. LIME, which we propose to sell low. JOHN R. KICKLEY,
feb20 1w No. 34 Monroe st. C. G.

Special Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the style of D. EGE & CO., is dissolved. Class H. Ebbert and E. F. Ege will settle the business of the late firm.

The business will be conducted by C. H. EBBERT at the old stand, the style of the firm remaining as formerly.

November 1st, 1866. feb20 3t

Lime! Lime!

JUST received:
100 bbls. LIME,
Also—30 " PLASTER;
100 " CEMENT.
feb6 1w JONES & KIRKLEY, 34 Monroe street.

BAR FIXTURES FOR SALE.

TWO fine Paneled Counters, with back Bars; Two of the finest Mirrors in Memphis; Fancy Bottles, Jars and Show Wine Glasses; Bar bottles and Stoppers (in fact the most complete outfit that was ever offered for sale in this city.

For particulars inquire at DIXEYS SALOON, 18 & 20 Memphis Theatre, for three days. Cash will buy them. Sickness is the cause.

feb19 3t

ANDREW RENKERT,

Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGIST,

NO. 120 MAIN STREET,

(Corner of Market),

Has just received a complete stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Wines, PAINTS, OILS,

—AND—

Complete Assortment of Perfumery Also, LIQUORS for Medical Purposes.

THE attention of Painters is directed to the large stock of White Lead, Linseed Oil, Window Glass, etc., which I will sell low for cash.

feb6 3m A. RENKERT, Memphis, Tenn.

CAUTION!

Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co.,

BEING the exclusive agents and importers of all the KID GLOVES made by ALEXANDRE of Paris, respectfully caution buyers against imitations stamped Alexandre, 1-846, "also" ALEXANDRE CELEBRE," which are now in the market and sold as the genuine glove.

All genuine Alexander Gloves are stamped	ALEXANDRE, A.T.S. & CIE.

NEW YORK, January 14, 1867.

Genuine Alexandre Kid Gloves!

Genuine Alexandre Kid Gloves!

Genuine Alexandre Kid Gloves!

—AT—

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

Jan20 1m

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL!

McBaneville Depot,

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

SESSION of 1867 opens March 6th. Course of instruction

Classical, Mathematical and Commercial

Address Col. WM. BINGHAM.

JOHN W. C. WATSON. KISLOCH FALCONER.

WATSON & FALCONER,

Attorneys at Law,

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI.

feb6 1m

S. HINSON,

DENTIST,

HAS Removed his Office to

No. 225 Main Street,

Two doors South of the Worsham House.

A. E. KENNEDAY, : : : : Assistant.

feb9 2m

MEGIBBEN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

Liquor Dealers,

281 : MAIN STREET : 281

Memphis, : : : Tennessee.

jan23 1f

C. H. BRACKETT & CO.,

Crescent Livery, Auction

—AND—

SALE STABLES

THE finest Harness, Buggies and Carriages for hire.

Auction Sales Every Day at 10 O'Clock

Special attention paid to the unloading of Stock from Steamboats and Cars.

YARD ROOM furnished with or without feed

oct22 1f BOB. CAYCE, Auctioneer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOUTHERN FURNITURE HOUSE.

JAMES W. McKINNEY, Of McKinney & Co.

P. A. BRYSON, of Worsham House.

S. J. CAMP, of Camp & Co.

M'KINNEY, BRYSON & CO.,

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTH, Shades and Curtain Goods,

No. 228 Main Street, McKinney's Old Stand,

Memphis, Tenn.

Pickled Jolls,

RUMP, PRIME and MESS PORK.

SCHOOLFIELD & HANAUER, No. 2 Front street.

J. W. SMITH. G. C. GRAVES.

SMITH & GRAVES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 350 Second street, Opposite Greenlaw Block, Memphis, Tenn. Prompt attention given to collection of claims in West Tennessee.

feb21 2m

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn. N. R. D. 162. C. L. Brooks and wife, H. R. Potts and wife and others, heirs at law of Benj. Williamson, deceased, vs. W. H. Williamson and others.

IT being satisfactorily appearing from affidavit on file that the defendants Henry Griffin, Julia Griffin, Mary F. Griffin and Joseph Griffin, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee.

It is therefore ordered, That they do enter their appearance herein at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, on or before the first Monday in April, 1867, and plead, answer or demur to complainants bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, as to them, and set for hearing ex-parte; it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A true copy—attest:

A. ALSTON, Clerk and Master.

February 14, 1867.

Malone & Mulligan, solicitors for complainants feb19 1awlw

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn. No. 70 N. R. D.—500 H. D.—Orpheo Savings Institution vs. Arthur Conner et al.

IT appearing from affidavit on file that the defendant, Arthur Conner, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered that he make his appearance herein at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in April, 1867, and plead, answer or demur to complainants bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, as to him, and set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy, attest:

AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk and Master.

By R. J. BLAKE, Deputy Clerk and Master.

T. M. Estes, sol. for complainant.

February 20, 1867. feb21 1awlw

Attachment Suit.

Law Court of Memphis.

Lilienauer, Arnold & Co., plaintiffs, vs. N. B. & A. F. Mason, defendants.

AFFIDAVIT for Attachment having been made in this case in pursuance of section 3650 of the Code of Tennessee, and Attachment having been issued against the estate of the above named defendants for the sum of $1,000, and returned "Levied, &c.," on the property of the defendant, N. B. & A. F. Mason.

It is therefore ordered that said defendants appear at the Court House in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the second Monday in June next, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and the case set for hearing ex-parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

A true copy. By MASON HYDE, D. C.

D. Nelson, attorney for plaintiffs.

February 26, 1867. feb27 1awlw

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JUST landed—
200 bbls. LIME, which we propose to sell low. JOHN R. KICKLEY,
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The business will be conducted by C. H. EBBERT at the old stand, the style of the firm remaining as formerly.

November 1st, 1866. feb20 3t

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Also—30 " PLASTER;
100 " CEMENT.
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DENTIST,

HAS Removed his Office to

No. 225 Main Street,

Two doors South of the Worsham House.

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SALE STABLES

THE finest Harness, Buggies and Carriages for hire.

Auction Sales Every Day at 10 O'Clock

Special attention paid to the unloading of Stock from Steamboats and Cars.

YARD ROOM furnished with or without feed

oct22 1f BOB. CAYCE, Auctioneer.

MISCELLANEOUS

NEW CROP.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN AND GRASS SEED.

Just Received and for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

WARD & LeGUERE,

DRUGGISTS AND SEED DEALERS

CORNER MAIN AND ADAMS STREETS,

Opposite Worsham House, Memphis, Tennessee.

J. C. HOLST & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

At the Old Stand,

NO. 320 MAIN STREET

feb26 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

C. F. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,

Blank-Book Manufacturers,

BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STATIONERY,

No. 197 Main Street,

Memphis, Tenn.

WE have, connected with our house, a first-class

STEAM JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

And are prepared at all times to do COMMERCIAL, LAW, STEAMBOAT and RAILROAD PRINTING, in the neatest, cheapest and best style of the art.

Call and examine our goods, styles and prices.

CH. E. PFEIFER,

General Commission Merchant,

No. 65 Common Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

AGENT for Smith & Rand Powder Company, Orange and New Orleans Rifle, Musket, Cannon, Sporting, Ducking and Mining

POWDER,

on hand and for sale at No 65 Common street, New Orleans, in packages of all quantities. Also, Drop and Buck Shot, Caps, etc. Orders promptly filled. nov1 1y

PITTMAN, PARKER & CO.

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 15 UNION STREET,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF BAGGING AND ROPE.

A large stock constantly on hand.

GEORGE T. PITTMAN, Memphis. MONTEF. PARKER, Memphis. PITTMAN BROTHERS & CO., No. 110 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo. PITTMAN BROTHERS & CO., No. 38 Carondelet street, New Orleans, La.

W. H. HUTCHINSON, New Orleans, La.

COTTON---COMMISSION.

R. C. COLEMAN. V. W. WILLIAMS.

COLEMAN, WILLIAMS & CO,

(Successors to J. M. COLEMAN & CO.)

Cotton Factors

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

NO. 226 FRONT STREET,

Between Adams and Jefferson,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

ARE prepared to make advances on all Cotton consigned to us. Orders promptly filled. feb14 1m

WM. H. ANDREWS,

GROCER

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 284 Front Street,

Memphis, : : : Tennessee.

I TAKE this method of informing my friends and the public generally that I shall continue the old stand as above, confining all operations to a strict cash basis, and endeavoring by close attention to the wants of customers, and furnishing goods at as reasonable rates as they can be bought in the market, to merit a continuance of the very liberal favors heretofore bestowed upon me. Strict attention will be paid to consignments, which are respectfully solicited.

jan16 1m WM. H. ANDREWS, 284 Front Street.

N. CORONNA,

Commission Merchant

AND

COTTON FACTOR

Nos. 153 & 155½ Exchange Building,

Front Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

feb5 2m

WM. H. ANDREWS,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

No. 284 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

I AM, as heretofore, prepared to offer inducements to Cotton Cash Buyers equal to any house in the city, my terms being cash or ready delivery receipts. Call and examine my stock and prices—you will not go away dissatisfied.

feb26 1m WM. H. ANDREWS, 284 Front Street.

THOS. FENNER. HENRY BENNETT. D. W. BOWMAN, Jr.

Fenner, Bennett & Bowman,

Office in the R. E. Lee Block,

NO. 15 UNION STREET,

WILL make advances on COTTON consigned to their house in New York, and Merchandise purchased in Memphis. Memphis and Machinery.

nov22 1y

SCHOOLFIELD & HANAUER,

WHOLESALE

Grocers, Cotton Factors

And dealers in

Groceries, Liquors, Cigars and

PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

No. 256 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Liberal Cash advances made on Cotton and on

MISCELLANEOUS

BERNARD & McCLURE

Nos. 298 and 300 Second Street,

Memphis, : : : : : Tenn.

PUBLISHERS OF

SHEET MUSIC,

AND DEALERS IN

Pianos, Organs, Melodeons,

Musical Merchandise of Every Description,

And STRINGS of all kinds.

OLD PIANOS taken in exchange as part pay for new ones.

TUNING AND REPAIRING promptly attended to.

NEW MUSIC received daily. feb20 3m

INSURANCE AGENCIES

JANUARY 1, 1867.

ASSETS,

[AT MARKET VALUE.]

Cash on hand, in Bank and with Agents	$ 481,369 20
United States Stocks	723,127 75
Real Estate, unencumbered	180,348 61
State Stocks	340,194 00
New York Bank Stocks	778,639 00
Hartford Bank Stocks	200,845 00
Miscellaneous Bank Stocks	141,5 0 00
Railroad Stocks, etc.	230,999 50
Mortgage Bonds; City, County Railroad	1,082,236 66
Total	$4,478,100 74

LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted and not due $391,976 96

Net Assets, : : : $4,083,123 78

Sworn to and subscribed, January 1, 1867.

jan15 1m

REMOVAL.

TERRY & MITCHELL,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

Have Removed to

No. 329 Main Street,

(Eclipse Building),

AND are offering their Winter Stock at LOW PRICES.

Second and Third Floors to Rent, with conveniences. Suitable for whole-sale business. Will not be rented separately.

feb6 1m TERRY & MITCHELL.

WORSHAM HOUSE,

Corner Main and Adams Streets,

Memphis, : : : : Tennessee.

J. J. WORSHAM,

Proprietor.

feb17 6m

S. C. TOOF, PROPRIETOR,

FINE WORK.

FRANKLIN

15 Court Street.

LOW PRICES.

**JOB PRINTING HOUS